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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 129
Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the first performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/65/589). During its consideration of the report, the Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. The first performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 reflects adjustments required because of variations in the rates of inflation and exchange and in standards assumed in the calculation of the initial appropriations. The report also takes into account the additional mandates that the General Assembly and the Security Council have approved since the appropriation of the programme budget, as well as unforeseen and extraordinary items that could not be deferred to the second year of the biennium.

3. The revised requirements under the expenditure sections amount to $5,148.6 million, a decrease of $10.3 million, or 0.2 per cent, below the appropriation level of $5,158.9 million approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 64/244 A and B, 64/260 and 64/288. Paragraph 5 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/65/589) details the factors that resulted in the decrease under the expenditure section. The revised income estimates for the biennium amount to $580.6 million, an increase of $26.2 million, or 4.7 per cent, over the initial estimate of $554.4 million (see also paras. 20 and 21 below). Consequently, revised net requirements amount to $4,568 million, a decrease of $36.5 million, or 0.8 per cent, below the appropriated net requirements of $4,604.5 million. The Advisory Committee provides its comments and recommendations in the paragraphs below.

4. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 6 of the report that revised estimates and statements of programme budget implications in response to several draft resolutions under consideration by the Main Committees of the General

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Assembly at the time of finalization of the first performance report amount to approximately $35.6 million. This amount has not been included in the report of the Secretary-General.

5. The Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in section VI of its resolution 64/245, approved a commitment authority of up to $5 million for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI), under section 33, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance, for the biennium 2010-2011, in order to undertake design work for the construction of an integrated compound in Baghdad. The Secretary-General indicates in paragraph 13 of his report that, during 2010, a Project Manager (P-5) was recruited and an architectural services contract was awarded for the project's schematic design, design development and construction documentation phases. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that, to date, UNAMI has entered into commitments with the contractor in the amount of $2.97 million, comprising obligations of $2.39 million and disbursements of $0.58 million.

6. The Advisory Committee notes with concern that, as at 19 July 2010, the architectural services contract has been in a "condition of default" and that it is therefore unlikely that a full specification design would be available until early 2011. The Committee was also informed that the estimated costs would be far higher than originally expected and that the construction timelines would extend much further than planned. UNAMI is currently considering alternative options in Baghdad and has identified an existing site that will become available in 2011. The Committee notes that the Secretary-General is seeking approval to appropriate the amount of $5 million already approved as a commitment authority.

7. **In the context of its report on the budget for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq for 2011, the Advisory Committee has expressed its concern about the reported situation that has resulted in delays in the construction project and urged the Secretary-General to resolve the problems at hand (see A/65/602, paras. 217-221). Therefore, in view of the uncertainties concerning the planned project, the Committee recommends that the amount of $5 million already approved as a commitment authority not be appropriated at present but rather that any actual expenditures arising from the commitment authority be reported in the context of the second performance report for the biennium 2010-2011.**

8. Regarding the enterprise resource planning project, the General Assembly, by its resolution 64/243, approved an amount of $24,192,200 to be funded from the regular budget for the biennium 2010-2011, including an amount of $11,775,900 included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 under section 28A, Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management, and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the remaining amount of $12,416,300. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 18 of the report that, in his second progress report on the implementation of the enterprise resource planning project (A/65/389), it was anticipated that it would be necessary to seek an appropriation of $12,416,300. However, the Committee was informed that, as a result of more up-to-date information on expenditure patterns, it is now proposed to continue to monitor the progress of the project and to report any requirements arising from the commitment authority in the context of the second

performance report for the biennium 2010-2011. **The Advisory Committee has no objection to the proposed approach.**

9. Concerning changes in foreign currency rates, the Secretary-General indicates in paragraph 20 of his report that the net increase in the amount of $29.3 million reflects a general weakening of the United States dollar during 2010 in a number of operational rates as compared with those foreseen in the initial appropriation. The fluctuations of several currencies are described in paragraphs 21 to 26 of the report. With regard to inflation, paragraphs 27 to 31 provide further details on the post and non-post elements that led to the decreased requirements of $24.3 million.

10. As indicated in paragraphs 32 to 34 of the report, adjustments to standard costs reflect the net effect of changes in standard salary costs, common staff costs and staff assessment rates. The adjustments resulted in a decrease of $27.2 million, comprising a net decrease of $5.6 million as a result of lower than projected average net base salary costs and a net decrease of $21.6 million as a result of adjustments to the rates of common staff costs at all duty stations. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with a table showing recosted amounts from the biennium 1996-1997 to the biennium 2010-2011. The Committee notes the profound effects of inflation and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates on the basket of standard costs, which are routinely recosted during the biennial life cycle of a budget (see annex 1).

11. In that connection, the Advisory Committee recalls that the General Assembly, in paragraph 52 of its resolution 64/243, requested the Secretary-General, in the context of the first performance report, to report on options for protecting the United Nations against fluctuations in exchange rates and inflation, drawing on the experience of other organizations of the United Nations system. As described in paragraphs 53 to 76 and summarized in annex V of his report, the Secretary-General indicates that input was received from 8 of the 15 organizations contacted by means of a questionnaire requesting information on the various mechanisms and tools they use to protect and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in exchange rates and inflation, including past experience and lessons learned.

12. In his report, the Secretary-General provides an overview of the various measures applied by the eight organizations to mitigate the impact of currency fluctuations. For example, the split assessment system, or the collection of contributions in more than one currency, is used by the International Civil Aviation Organization, which operates in two major currencies, namely the United States dollar and the Canadian dollar. To hedge against currency fluctuations, both the International Civil Aviation Organization and the United Nations Population Fund have entered into currency forward contracts. Furthermore, some organizations, such as the International Maritime Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization have established their budgets in the host country currencies in order to overcome some of the problems associated with currency fluctuations.

13. In that connection, the Advisory Committee was provided, upon enquiry, with a table showing the estimated proportion of currencies in the initial appropriation for the biennium 2010-2011, as follows:

Table 1

United States dollar	63 per cent
Swiss franc	19 per cent
Euro	4 per cent
Ethiopian birr	3 per cent
Chilean peso	2 per cent
Thai baht	2 per cent
Other	7 per cent

The Advisory Committee notes that the United States dollar comprised 63 per cent of the initial appropriation for the biennium 2010-2011, while the basket of other currencies comprised 37 per cent, including the Swiss franc and the euro, which account for a combined 23 per cent of the total.

14. The Secretary-General indicates in paragraph 76 of his report that he intends to undertake a review of the Organization's foreign exchange transactions in order to assess the currency exposure and potentially the required risk management of the Organization and to present the findings of the review to the General Assembly. The Advisory Committee was informed that, once the complete data had been gathered, a planned "mock-up" exercise would be undertaken, based also on historical foreign exchange and inflation data, in order to determine how risk could have been mitigated. The mock-up exercise would also identify any related transaction and other bank fees that would have been incurred.

15. **The Advisory Committee observes that, to date, the exercise has merely entailed the gathering of information on the practices of some United Nations entities concerning adjustments for inflation and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, with no analysis and conclusions drawn. The Committee regrets the low level of responses by the entities concerned and their apparent reluctance to share their experiences. The Committee urges the Secretary-General to follow up with the remaining organizations that have not yet responded in order to be able to draw from the experiences of as many entities as possible. The Committee notes the intention of the Secretary-General to report more extensively on the matter either in the context of the second performance report for the biennium 2010-2011 or in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013. The Committee looks forward to the completion of a comprehensive report on effective and cost-efficient options for protecting the United Nations against fluctuations in both exchange rates and inflation, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/243. In that regard, the Secretary-General may also wish to review options for protecting Member States against the risks posed by foreign exchange fluctuations and inflation.**

16. As indicated in paragraph 35 to 37 of the report of the Secretary-General, the effective budgeted vacancy rates for the biennium 2010-2011 are 10.3 per cent for the Professional category and 4.9 per cent for the General Service category. The

Secretary-General indicates that the vacancy rate realized in the Professional category has decreased from 8.9 per cent in January 2010 to 8 per cent in September 2010. The Secretary-General also indicates that, given the steady downward trend of the realized vacancy rates towards the budgeted rates over the course of the first year of the biennium, and taking into account the experience of previous bienniums, a further reduction in realized vacancy rates is to be expected over the course of the second year of the biennium. The Secretary-General notes that, while this could result in expenditure requirements for posts exceeding budgeted provisions, no adjustments for vacancy rates for both categories have been made. However, the situation would be monitored and reported upon in the context of the second performance report for the biennium 2010-2011.

17. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with updated vacancy statistics, as at 31 October 2010, for authorized posts under the regular budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (see annex II). The Committee notes the cumulative average vacancy rate of 5.5 per cent for both staff categories under all 34 sections of the programme budget. **The Advisory Committee is concerned that some sections continue to show significantly higher vacancy rates; for example, section 5, Peacekeeping operations, shows an average vacancy rate of 12.8 per cent; section 11, United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development, 17.1 per cent; section 17, Economic and social development in Africa, 17.4 per cent; and section 30, Internal oversight, 19.1 per cent. The Committee expects that all efforts are being undertaken to further reduce these high vacancy rates. The Committee will continue to follow up the matter in the context of its consideration of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 and of other relevant reports submitted to the General Assembly.**

18. In paragraphs 39 to 52 of his report, the Secretary-General provides detailed information regarding the limited discretion of the Secretary-General for budgetary implementation authorized in General Assembly resolutions 60/283, 64/243 and 64/260. Under the provisions of those resolutions, the Secretary-General is authorized to enter into commitments of up to $20 million in the biennium 2010-2011 for positions and non-post requirements for the purpose of meeting the evolving needs of the Organization in attaining its mandated programmes and activities. In this connection, the Advisory Committee recalls the modalities and criteria for the use of the limited discretion of the Secretary-General for budgetary implementation authorized in General Assembly resolution 60/283 (see A/63/620, annex I).

19. As summarized in paragraph 40 and explained in further detail in paragraphs 41 to 52 of his report, the Secretary-General utilized his limited discretion for budgetary implementation to address: (a) the extension of appointments of the ad litem judges for the United Nations Dispute Tribunal ($2,038,200); (b) the strengthening of the Administrative Law section of the Office of Human Resources Management ($518,900); (c) the funding related to the strengthening of the Office of Legal Affairs arising from the increased workload related to the new system of Administration of Justice ($826,600); and (d) the reconstruction/renovation of the compound of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago following the February 2010 earthquake ($5,522,900). Those requirements were met through the utilization of potential underexpenditures identified under section 3, Political Affairs; section 5, Peacekeeping Operations; section 17, Economic and social development in

Africa; section 21, Economic and social development in Western Asia; and section 34, Safety and security. As indicated in paragraph 40, the Secretary-General may exercise his authority over the remaining balance of $11.1 million for the biennium 2010-2011.

20. As detailed in paragraphs 80 to 83 of the report of the Secretary-General, the revised income estimates for the biennium amount to $580.6 million, an increase of $26.2 million, or 4.7 per cent, comprising: (a) an increase of $21,250,100 under income section 1, Income from staff assessment; (b) an increase of $9,311,300 under income section 2, General income, reflecting an increase in interest income offset by a decrease in rental income; and (c) a decrease of $4,368,600 under income section 3, Services to the public, attributable to the absence of revenue from the catering operation, as well as lower sales of philatelic items as a result of venue closures during the capital master plan construction phase.

21. The Advisory Committee enquired as to measures undertaken to mitigate the losses under income section 3 and was informed that in 2011 new electronic products, including an e-book collection and the publication of a new edition of *The United Nations Today*, would be developed in connection with the sales of publications. It is anticipated that those initiatives will yield an increase in revenue. Also, efforts will be undertaken to further streamline the variable costs related to the sale of publications. The Committee was also informed that, regarding the disruptions resulting from the capital master plan, discussions were under way to find ways to allow visitors to access the General Assembly Hall during the capital master plan construction phase, which is to begin in late 2012. **The Advisory Committee takes note of the impact of the capital master plan on income, inter alia, as a result of reduced catering services, and encourages the Secretariat to take the necessary measures to mitigate any resulting losses.**

22. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve the revised estimates contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/65/589), subject to its comments in paragraph 7 above, and subject to such adjustments as may be necessary as a result of its consideration of matters now before the Assembly, including the consolidated statement of revised estimates and programme budget implications.**

Annex I

Evolution of recosted amounts per biennium

(In millions of United States dollars)

Biennium	*Recosting contained in proposed programme budget proposals*[a]	*Recosting reflected at time of initial appropriation*[a,b]	*Recosting reflected in the first performance report*[a,c]	*Recosting reflected in the second performance report*[a,d]	*Total recosting*
1996-1997	176.9	89.9	(39.5)	(47.7)	179.6
1998-1999	103.7	(113.7)	(56.3)	(19.2)	(85.5)
2000-2001	119.8	(87.6)	(49.9)	19.6	1.8
2002-2003	129.3	35.3	113.3	66.9	344.8
2004-2005	152.4	150.5	123.9	38.4	465.2
2006-2007	195.3	(52.8)	66.7	33.4	242.6
2008-2009	200.4	43.7	179.4	(5.0)	418.5
2010-2011	171.8	(63.7)	(22.2)	tbd	tbd

[a] Recosting adjustments are estimated changes against assumptions made during the prior phase of the budget cycle.

[b] Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation for the biennium 1996-1997 (A/C.5/50/38), 1998-1999 (A/C.5/52/34), 2000-2001 (A/54/623/Add.1), 2002-2003 (A/56/659), 2004-2005 (A/58/528), 2006-2007 (A/60/599), 2008-2009 (A/62/587) and 2010-2011 (A/64/576).

[c] First performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (A/C.5/51/38), 1998-1999 (A/53/693), 2000-2001 (A/55/645/Add.1), 2002-2003 (A/57/616), 2004-2005 (A/59/578), 2006-2007 (A/61/593), 2008-2009 (A/63/573) and 2010-2011 (A/65/589).

[d] Second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (A/C.5/52/32), 1998-1999 (A/54/631), 2000-2001 (A/56/674), 2002-2003 (A/58/558), 2004-2005 (A/60/572), 2006-2007 (A/62/575) and 2008-2009 (A/64/545).

Annex II

A. Vacancy statistics for authorized posts under the regular budget, by section, as at 31 October 2010

Section	Professional			General Service			Total		
	Authorized	*Vacant*	*Rate*	*Authorized*	*Vacant*	*Rate*	*Authorized*	*Vacant*	*Rate*
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	116	8	6.9	97	3	3.1	213	11	5.2
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	1 018	45	4.4	915	26	2.8	1 933	71	3.7
3. Political affairs	215	13	6.0	155	14	9.0	370	27	7.3
4. Disarmament	39	2	5.1	23	—	—	62	2	3.2
5. Peacekeeping operations	49	7	14.3	349	44	12.6	398	51	12.8
6. Peaceful uses of outer space	19	—	—	5	—	—	24	—	
7. International Court of Justice	58	3	5.2	56	1	1.8	114	4	3.5
8. Legal affairs	85	6	7.1	59	3	5.1	144	9	6.3
9. Economic and social affairs	331	41	12.4	216	7	3.2	547	48	8.8
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	14	2	14.3	4	—	—	18	2	11.1
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	25	6	24.0	10	—	—	35	6	17.1
12. Trade and development	243	3	1.2	157	2	1.3	400	5	1.3
14. Environment	31	1	3.2	17	—	—	48	1	2.1
15. Human settlements	50	—	—	25	—	—	75	—	
16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	89	1	1.1	33	—	—	122	1	0.8
17. Economic and social development in Africa	238	52	21.8	321	45	14.0	559	97	17.4
18. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	193	21	10.9	247	16	6.5	440	37	8.4
19. Economic development in Europe	125	10	8.0	75	1	1.3	200	11	5.5
20. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	216	11	5.1	280	5	1.8	496	16	3.2
21. Economic and social development in Western Asia	115	24	20.9	146	1	0.7	261	25	9.6
23. Human rights	253	19	7.5	86	1	1.2	339	20	5.9
24. International protection, durable solutions and assistance to refugees	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
25. Palestine refugees	122	5	4.1	11	1	9.1	133	6	4.5
26. Humanitarian assistance	53	—	—	17	—	—	70	—	
27. Public information	284	14	4.9	454	26	5.7	738	40	5.4
28. Management and support services	339	4	1.2	870	—	—	1 209	4	0.3

Section	Professional			General Service			Total		
	Authorized	*Vacant*	*Rate*	*Authorized*	*Vacant*	*Rate*	*Authorized*	*Vacant*	*Rate*
29. Office of Information and Communications Technology	77	8	10.4	60	1	1.7	137	9	6.6
30. Internal oversight	82	21	25.6	33	1	3.0	115	22	19.1
34. Safety and security	63	9	14.3	1 017	32	3.1	1 080	41	3.8
Subtotal	**4 544**	**336**	**7.4**	**5 738**	**230**	**4.0**	**10 282**	**566**	**5.5**
Income section 3									
Services to the public	15	4	26.7	74	5	6.8	89	9	10.1
Subtotal	**15**	**4**	**26.7**	**74**	**5**	**6.8**	**89**	**9**	**10.1**
Total	**4 559**	**340**	**7.5**	**5 812**	**235**	**4.0**	**10 371**	**575**	**5.5**

B. Vacant authorized posts under the regular budget as at 31 October 2010

Section	*Vacant posts*	*Professional*	*General Service*	*Number of vacancies and level*
1. Overall policymaking, direction and coordination	11	8	3	1 USG, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 GS (OL), 1 LL
2. General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management	71	45	26	18 P-4, 19 P-3, 8 P-2/1, 3 GS (PL), 23 GS (OL)
3. Political affairs	27	13	14	1 D-1, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 6 P-3, 2 P-2/1, 4 GS (OL), 4 SS, 6 FS
4. Disarmament	2	2	—	2 P-3
5. Peacekeeping operations	51	7	44	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 P-2/1, 1 GS (OL), 43 FS
7. International Court of Justice	4	3	1	2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 GS (OL)
8. Legal affairs	9	6	3	1 D-2, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 P-2/1, 3 GS (OL)
9. Economic and social affairs	48	41	7	1 D-2, 4 D-1, 4 P-5, 10 P-4, 10 P-3, 12 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL), 6 GS (OL)
10. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	2	2	—	1 P-4, 1 P-3
11. United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development	6	6	—	1 USG, 2 P-4, 3 P-3
12. Trade and development	5	3	2	1 D-1, 2 P-3, 1 GS (PL), 1 GS (OL)
14. Environment	1	1	—	1 P-4
16. International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice	1	1	—	1 P-2/1
17. Economic and social development in Africa	97	52	45	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 11 P-5, 11 P-4, 22 P-3, 6 P-2/1, 1 GS (OL), 31 LL, 1 FS, 12 NO
18. Economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific	37	21	16	1 D-2, 2 D-1, 4 P-5, 8 P-4, 2 P-3, 4 P-2/1, 14 LL, 2 NO
19. Economic development in Europe	11	10	1	1 D-1, 3 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 P-2/1, 1 GS (OL)
20. Economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean	16	11	5	1 P-5, 2 P-4, 4 P-3, 4 P-2/1, 5 LL
21. Economic and social development in Western Asia	25	24	1	4 P-5, 14 P-4, 4 P-3, 2 P-2/1, 1 NO
23. Human rights	20	19	1	2 D-1, 3 P-5, 6 P-4, 8 P-3, 1 GS (OL)
25. Palestine refugees	6	5	1	1 D-2, 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 1 GS (OL)
27. Public information	40	14	26	1 D-2, 2 P-5, 5 P-4, 4 P-3, 2 P-2/1, 2 GS (PL), 11 GS (OL), 12 LL, 1 NO
28. Management and support services	4	4	—	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2/1
29. Office of Information and Communications Technology	9	8	1	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 P-2/1, 1 GS (OL)
30. Internal oversight	22	21	1	3 D-1, 1 P-5, 6 P-4, 6 P-3, 5 P-2/1, 1 GS (OL)
34. Safety and security	41	9	32	1 ASG, 2 P-4, 5 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL), 9 GS (OL), 15 SS, 7 LL
Subtotal	**566**	**336**	**230**	**2 USG, 1 ASG, 6 D-2, 17 D-1, 40 P-5, 101 P-4, 113 P-3, 56 P-2/1, 8 GS (PL), 67 GS (OL), 19 SS, 70 LL, 50 FS, 16 NO**

Section	*Vacant posts*	*Professional*	*General Service*	*Number of vacancies and level*
Income section 3				
Services to the public	9	4	5	1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 5 GS (OL)
Total	575	340	235	**2 USG, 1 ASG, 6 D-2, 17 D-1, 40 P-5, 102 P-4, 115 P-3, 57 P-2/1, 8 GS (PL), 72 GS (OL), 19 SS, 70 LL, 50 FS, 16 NO**

Abbreviations: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; FS, Field Service; GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); LL, Local level; NO, National Officer; SS, Security Service

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 116
Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 14 of its resolution 64/15, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Office for Partnerships, through the Secretary-General, to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session on the status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

II. Status of the Trust Fund

3. As at 30 November 2010, a total of $801,298 had been received in contributions to the Trust Fund, comprising $773,548 in contributions from Member States and $27,750 in private donations. The breakdown of the contributions is provided in the annex to the present report. With respect to expenditures from the Trust Fund, it may be noted that only a small amount of approximately $27,000 has been utilized, out of the private donations, primarily for the engagement of consultants.

4. The committee of interested States established to oversee the permanent memorial project (Permanent Memorial Committee) is continuing its efforts to raise additional contributions from non-Member States. The Committee is also committed to ensuring that voluntary funds received from Member States are earmarked for tangible aspects of the project, including the international design competition and the construction of the monument. The United Nations Office for Partnerships has administered the Trust Fund accordingly.

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Annex

United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial: contributions and pledges as at 30 November 2010

(United States dollars)

Donor	*Contributions*	*Pledges*
Antigua and Barbuda	7 500	
Argentina	10 000	
Australia	47 446	
Bahamas	7 500	
Barbados	10 000	
Belize	2 000	
Botswana	10 000	
Brazil	20 000	
Canada	19 342	
Chile	5 000	
China	20 000	
Denmark	10 000	
Ecuador	5 000	
Egypt	5 000	
Grenada		5 000
Finland	25 000	
India	260 000	
Indonesia	500	
Haiti	15 000	
Jamaica	5 000	2 500
Kuwait	20 000	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	20 000	
Luxembourg	20 424	
Malaysia	10 000	
Malta	500	
Mozambique (Southern African Development Community Group of Ambassadors)	2 500	
Namibia	2 000	
Netherlands	14 588	
Nicaragua	500	
Pakistan	5 000	
Portugal	32 782	
Qatar	20 000	
South Africa	30 000	
Spain	44 615	
Sri Lanka	500	

Donor	*Contributions*	*Pledges*
Saint Lucia	600	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1 000	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5 000	
Sudan	1 000	
Suriname	10 000	
Syrian Arab Republic	1 000	
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	500	
Togo	175	
Turkey	17 500	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 076	
Subtotal, Member State donations	**773 548**	
Private donors	27 750	
Total	**801 298**	**7 500**

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 66, 68, 85, 117 and 120

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Promotion and protection of human rights

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Letter dated 6 December 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information declarations by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the occasion of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Nuremberg trials of the major Nazi war criminals (see annex I) and by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the occasion of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the Nuremberg trials (see annex II). I would be grateful if you could have these published and circulated as documents of the General Assembly under agenda items 66, 68, 85, 117 and 120.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Pankin**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex I to the letter dated 6 December 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration by the State Duma

On the occasion of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Nuremberg trials of the major Nazi war criminals

The members of the State Duma of the Russian Federation note the abiding importance of the decisions of the International Military Tribunal for the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis (hereinafter "the Tribunal") and, in particular, the historic establishment of the Tribunal itself, the first ever international court of its kind.

The history of international criminal justice begins with the Nuremberg trials. The principles enshrined in the Charter of the Tribunal were soon reaffirmed by decisions of the United Nations General Assembly as principles of international law. By handing down convictions on the Nazi criminals, the Tribunal gave legal underpinnings to the definitive rout of fascism and determined that wars of aggression were crimes against peace.

The Nuremberg trial, which was preceded by extensive diplomatic efforts undertaken by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the Allied Powers, offered a vivid illustration of the constructive, ideology-free interaction between the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition. Forces of very different nature, which had risen in opposition to a common enemy, were able to set aside the differences between them in the name of the primacy of justice and the international rule of law.

The Tribunal's decisions are of relevance today as well. Any attempt to revise, deny or distort them should be deemed a violation of the universally recognized norms and principles of international law, in blatant disregard of the will of the United Nations.

Attempts to shift the blame for the outbreak of the Second World War from Hitler's Germany to the Soviet Union — the country which initiated the creation of the Tribunal — are a deliberate and mendacious denial of history.

Actions of any kind designed to equate, in terms of "historical guilt", the Nazi regime, which systematically and relentlessly pursued the goal of world domination, with the social and political system that prevailed at that time in the Soviet Union are an affront to the veterans of the anti-fascist movement and profane the memory of the victims of the Holocaust, the prisoners of concentration camps, the tens of millions of people in Europe and, above all, those Soviet people who gave their lives in fighting the anti-human racial theories of Nazism.

Even during the Cold War no one tried to draw a parallel between the Nazi regime, which threatened to enslave and destroy entire peoples, and the politics of the Soviet Union, which proved to be the only force capable of withstanding the war machine of Hitler's Germany and, in the closing stages of the Second World War, of ensuring its defeat.

Endeavours to justify Nazism, alongside the nationalist-oriented right-wing extremist movements in some European countries which are seeking to make folk

heroes out of their war criminals, are a source of grave concern to the State Duma. Often more space in school textbooks is devoted to the so-called "exploits" of Nazi collaborators than to the Nuremberg trials, which consigned those collaborators to eternal condemnation. The desecration of monuments to those who conquered fascism is tolerated and the memory hallowed of those who acted on the side of the aggressors. Accomplices in the perpetration of fascist atrocities are rehabilitated and presented with State awards while soldiers who fought in the ranks of the anti-Hitler coalition are subject to persecution.

One direct consequence of such efforts was, in particular, the verdict handed down by the European Court of Human Rights against Vladimir Kononov, a citizen of the Russian Federation and veteran of the Great Patriotic War, a verdict which provoked public outrage.

All responsible political leaders should always remember: the Tribunal categorically affirmed that there can be no justification for complicity in crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The State Duma calls on international organizations and the parliaments of the world to condemn in the strongest terms and to resist any attempts to resuscitate fascist, far-right, racist and nationalist ideologies in their own countries and anywhere else, basing such condemnation and resistance on the unequivocal and universally valid decisions of the Tribunal.

The State Duma welcomes the adoption on 16 November 2010 by the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly of resolution 65/36 on the inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which contains a direct reference to the Charter of the Tribunal, and also to the Judgement of the Tribunal, which recognized, among other things, the SS organization and all its integral parts, including the Waffen SS, as criminal and declared it responsible for many war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The State Duma expresses its regret that, masking their true intentions with slogans about European solidarity and affirmations of the freedom of speech and assembly, a number of European countries did not support that resolution. The position of the European Union, which effectively calls into question the Tribunal's decisions, is both surprising and difficult to understand.

The members of the State Duma call on all countries of the world to support the aforementioned resolution when it is put to the vote at a forthcoming plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly and thereby to make their contribution to efforts to prevent the resurgence of the "brown plague" of the twentieth century in this new century.

B. V. **Gryzlov**
Speaker, State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

(*Stamp*) Protocol Department, State Duma of the
Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Moscow,
23 November 2010

Annex II to the letter dated 6 December 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

On the occasion of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the Nuremberg trials

The Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation takes note of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the launching of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal, which gave legal underpinning to the final defeat of fascism, and draws the attention of the international community to the need to resist attempts by certain forces to distort and diminish the historic role of the Nuremberg trials and thereby to rewrite the outcome of the Second World War and to justify the Nazis, their accomplices and the atrocities that they committed.

The International Military Tribunal, established under the London Agreement between the four allied Powers of 8 August 1945, identified Hitler's Germany as the State responsible for initiating the Second World War and condemned its unscrupulous, treacherous politics and racist ideology. It has gone down in the annals of history as the court by which the peoples passed judgement on the leaders of Nazi Germany, thereby setting a precedent for the jurisdiction of an international tribunal over the top officials, politicians and military leaders of an aggressor State.

The Nuremberg trials played an exceptionally important role in the progressive development of modern international law and the establishment of international criminal justice. The principles enshrined in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal and reaffirmed in resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly of 11 December 1946 and 27 November 1947 formed the bedrock for post-war international legal instruments designed to prevent the outbreak of wars and the commission of war crimes, genocide, acts of torture and other atrocities, and also to preclude the application of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The judgements of the Nuremberg Tribunal remain relevant today as well, when there are increasingly frequent attempts to rewrite the history of the Second World War and a conspicuous desire to lay the blame for unleashing that war not only on Hitler's Germany, but also on the Soviet Union, which suffered a treacherous onslaught and which made the most decisive contribution to the routing of the fascist German aggressors.

The Russian Federation has repeatedly voiced sharp criticism for the policies and actions of certain European countries where veterans of the Great Patriotic War and activists of anti-fascist movements have been hauled before the criminal courts, where marches and rallies of the members of former Nazi and collaborator units have been permitted, and where monuments to Soviet military liberators have been destroyed. For our people, who suffered massive losses in the Great Patriotic War, such actions are an affront and an abomination.

On this, the sixty-fifth anniversary of the victory over fascism, the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation strongly affirms that the Nuremberg trials are of timeless historical significance and that their outcome is not

subject to revision. The work of the International Military Tribunal should stand as a vivid example of the triumph of justice and a reminder that retribution for crimes against peace and humanity is ineluctable. The tragic pages of history which were brought to a close by the Nuremberg Tribunal should not be repeated.

Being faithful to the principles of Nuremberg today means safeguarding and developing the spirit of cooperation and goodwill and remaining vigilant and intolerant of any attempts to breach international law.

The Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation calls on the international community to respect and uphold the principles of international criminal law elaborated in Nuremberg as an indispensable and indefeasible foundation of the modern world order.

(*Stamp*) Information and Documentation Department,
Office of the Federation Council of the
Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Moscow,
24 November 2010

United Nations A/65/606*–S/2010/617*

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 66, 68, 85, 117 and 120

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Promotion and protection of human rights

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 December 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information declarations by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the occasion of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Nuremberg trials of the major Nazi war criminals (see annex I) and by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the occasion of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the Nuremberg trials (see annex II). I would be grateful if you could have these circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 66, 68, 85, 117 and 120, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Pankin**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 4 February 2011.

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Please recycle

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(*Stamp*) Information and Documentation Department,
Office of the Federation Council of the
Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Moscow,
24 November 2010

United Nations A/65/607

General Assembly

Distr.: General
8 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 32
The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Letter dated 8 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

It is my distinct honour, on behalf of the Chair of the Kimberley Process, and pursuant to paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution 64/109, entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts", to transmit the 2010 Kimberley Process report (see annex) and to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32.

(*Signed*) Meron **Reuben**
Ambassador
Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations

10-68153 (E) 141210

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Annex to the letter dated 8 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Report of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme to the General Assembly for 2010

Submitted by the State of Israel, Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2010

Introduction

1. The State of Israel submits the present report in its capacity as Chair of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) for 2010, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/109, in which the Assembly requested the Chair of the Kimberley Process (KP) to submit a report to the Assembly at it sixty-fifth session on the implementation of the Process. The report covers developments since the submission of the report of Namibia as Chair dated November 2009 and includes the final communiqué of the Jerusalem plenary meeting, held from 1 to 4 November 2010 (appendix I).

2. The Kimberley Process is a joint government, industry and civil society initiative, established to prevent the flow of "conflict diamonds" (rough diamonds whose trade finances rebel groups) into legitimate international trade. Recognizing the link between trade in conflict diamonds and armed conflict and its devastating impact on peace, safety and security of people, the KP aims to break this link, thereby contributing to the prevention of conflict. The KPCS is implemented by each participant country through national laws and the establishment of a system of internal controls, designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds from shipments of rough diamonds imported into and exported from its territory. A large majority of all diamond producing, trading and processing countries are participating in the KP.

3. The KP has benefited from the support of the international community since its establishment, in particular with the landmark General Assembly resolution 55/56 (2000) supporting efforts to establish a certification scheme for rough diamonds. Each year since then, the General Assembly has debated the role of diamonds in fuelling conflict, and reaffirmed its support for the scheme. In addition, the Security Council supported the scheme in its resolution 1459 (2003), and requested information and assistance from the KP in subsequent resolutions (referring to Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia), and made compliance with KP requirements the basis for lifting diamond sanctions in the case of Liberia. These resolutions have provided the KP with international legitimacy and credibility. In 2003, the World Trade Organization granted a waiver for the KPCS, which it renewed in December 2006.

Contribution of the Kimberley Process to international peace and security

4. Since the establishment of the KPCS in 2003, there has been a dramatic improvement in the security situation in several diamond-producing countries, notably Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia and Sierra Leone

and some of their neighbouring countries. Implementation of the KPCS has significantly contributed to this improved security environment. The only current case of conflict diamonds is in Côte d'Ivoire. Trade in Ivorian diamonds is prohibited by KP rules and by a Security Council embargo.

5. All available data suggests that more rough diamonds than ever before are being handled in accordance with the provisions of the KPCS and less than 1 per cent of total world production can be described as conflict diamonds. Nearly all diamond producing and trading centres implement the KPCS. The KPCS has resulted in a clear separation of illegal and legal markets for rough diamonds, reducing the market price of illicit diamonds compared to that of legitimate diamonds, while increasing the risks from involvement in illicit trade.

Achievements during 2010

6. The Jerusalem plenary adopted three procedural administrative decisions regarding procedures for preparation and adoption of documents/decisions in the KP, procedures for respecting confidentiality within the KP and terms of reference for the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Kimberley Process. In addition, the plenary adopted an administrative decision on the use of Kimberley Process Certificates-based data.

7. Recognizing the importance of strengthening efforts to address diamond smuggling, the KP Chair for 2010 (Boaz Hirsch) identified enforcement as a key priority for the Chairmanship of Israel. It is with this in mind that workshops were held in a number of participant countries such as Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Liberia, initiated by the Governments of Canada and the United States of America and facilitated by Partnership Africa Canada. In addition, an enforcement seminar was held on 24 June 2010 at the end of the KP intersessional meeting in Tel Aviv. The seminar featured presentations by Customs representatives from different countries, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and representatives of the diamond industry. It also hosted discussions on ways to address diamond smuggling using development, governance and enforcement solutions. A further discussion on enforcement was held during the plenary meeting and an administrative decision on cooperation enhancement with the WCO was adopted. The cooperation is intended to formulate means of cooperation between the KP and the WCO by collaborations between Customs agents and KP focal points, intelligence-sharing and training of Customs agents and other enforcement officials.

8. The KP has become aware that over the course of time numerous instances have arisen when shipments of non-conflict diamonds have been held up, and in some cases seized, as a result of the implementation of the KPCS, to the detriment of all parties involved and, in some cases, undermining confidence in the goals and purpose of the KPCS. In the hope of preventing such occurrences, Israel as Chair initiated the establishment of a Sub-Working Group on Trade Facilitation, under the auspices of the Working Group on Monitoring, with the purpose of developing mechanisms to address obstacles to trade based on technical non-KPCS compliance circumstances.

9. The KP recognized the importance of enhancing the administrative efficiency of the Process. Israel as Chair initiated an administrative decision to establish an ad hoc committee for exploring the modalities of enhancing the efficiency of the KP. This decision looks towards providing administrative support for the activities of the

Process, and it was decided that the ad hoc committee should explore possible means and/or mechanisms to provide administrative support for the functioning of the KP in accordance with the KP core document. The committee will prepare a proposal for the steps to be taken to carry out the periodic review of the KPCS as provided for in section VI, point 20, of the KPCS core document under "Review Mechanism" and for the future establishment of an ad hoc committee on KPCS review.

Participation: a more inclusive Kimberley Process

10. The KP has remained open on a global, non-discriminatory basis to all countries and regional economic integration organizations willing and able to fulfil the minimum requirements of the KPCS. The KP welcomed the application by the Kingdom of Swaziland to become a participant in the KP and decided that its application will be considered as accepted without further plenary approval, once the Participation Committee has verified and approved the Kingdom of Swaziland's final implementation of KP minimum requirements in its domestic system. Once this step has been completed, the admission of Swaziland to the KP will be confirmed by a KP Chair notice. As at 4 November 2010, the KP had 49 members (including the 27 States members of the European Union, which participates as a single participant represented by the European Commission) thus representing 75 countries (appendix II). Burkina Faso and Kazakhstan attended the Jerusalem plenary and affirmed their intention to join the KP. Panama, Peru, Kenya, Mali and Mozambique have all expressed their interest in future application to the KP.

11. The KP took note of the results of the 2010 annual reporting process on KPCS implementation, as the main comprehensive and regular source of information on KPCS implementation by participants, and welcomed the submission of annual reports by 47 participants representing 73 countries. The plenary requested the KP Chair to engage with the two participants (Lebanon, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) that have so far failed to submit their annual reports so that they conform to this requirement.

12. The Participation Committee (PC) expressed its concern regarding non-compliance with the KPCS minimum requirements by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Lebanon and calls upon those countries to comply with their commitments to the KPCS as a matter of urgency.

13. At the KP plenary meeting in India in 2008, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela voluntarily separated itself from the KPCS for a period of two years, suspending exports and imports of rough diamonds. As indicated in the final communiqué of the 2008 plenary meeting, all other rights and obligations remain unaffected, including the right to participate in KP meetings and working groups, as well as the obligation to continue submitting its annual reports to the Working Group on Monitoring (WGM), as stated in section VI of the KPCS core document, and to the Working Group on Statistics, as stated under annex III to the KPCS core document. As the two-year separation period came to an end in November 2010, the KP Chair contacted the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela several times in order to pave the path for their renewed integration into the KPCS. At the 2010 plenary meeting, the delegation of Brazil conveyed a message on behalf of Venezuela stating that they have decided to extend their self-suspension for an additional year. The plenary decided to accept the extension of Venezuela's self-suspension from the

KPCS for an additional one-year period, upon the condition of Venezuela's submission of its annual report for 2009 and subject to written procedure.

Monitoring and peer review: a vital tool for improving effectiveness

14. During the past year, review visits were conducted in Belarus and Bangladesh. Such visits are vital to the KP's perseverance as they are the foundations for compliance as well as effective implementation of KPCS standards in member countries. Visits of a similar nature are expected to take place in diamond-producing countries such as Botswana, Canada, Lesotho and South Africa and in manufacturing countries such as India and Ukraine and also trading centres such as the United States of America.

15. The Working Group on Monitoring received a presentation documenting concerns regarding the possible involvement of two rebel groups in the Central African Republic in diamond mining and trading. While the Government of the Central African Republic expressed concern with some of the findings, there was agreement that continued KP monitoring of the situation was essential.

16. During the first half of 2010, the KP Monitor to Marange conducted two visits to the region in order to assess the overall compliance of Zimbabwe with KPCS minimum standards with regard to diamonds mined in the Marange region, according to the outline of the Joint Work Plan accepted in the Swakopmund plenary in 2009. Despite significant progress achieved by Zimbabwe in moving towards the goal of full compliance with the KPCS in the Marange diamond fields, some issues have remained outstanding. Following the inability to determine the extent of Zimbabwe's compliance during the intersessional meeting in Tel Aviv, an additional meeting of the KP stakeholders was convened in the Russian Federation. The latter conference, held in Saint Petersburg, saw the promulgation of a scheme which allowed Zimbabwe to export two batches of Marange diamonds, mined after 28 May 2010, under supervision consistent with the terms of the Joint Work Plan. A review mission, led by Mr. A. Kpandel Fayia, Deputy Minister of Mines of Liberia, and consisting of representatives from Australia, Ghana, India, Namibia, South Africa, the United States of America, the World Diamond Council, Global Witness and Green Advocates, visited Zimbabwe in August 2010 to further evaluate Zimbabwe's compliance. The team submitted its report to the KP secretariat on 29 October 2010. As no agreement was reached during the plenary meeting over the restoration of export of diamonds from Marange, a further meeting of the major stakeholders was convened in Brussels. At the time of writing of this report, the findings of the review team and its implications for Zimbabwe's request to restore unsupervised diamond exports under the KP framework are still being discussed.

17. In 2010 the Working Group on Monitoring has conducted discussions regarding methods intended to increase coordination among participating Governments on the subject of detection of fraudulent certificates and exchange of information in cases of infringement. Further discussions on clarifying the relations between the implementation of the KPCS and human rights were also conducted and will continue to be held in the future.

Statistics

18. Statistics form an integral part of monitoring, and accordingly participants are required to submit statistics on a quarterly basis. As at 4 November 2010 three participants (Malaysia, New Zealand, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) have not complied with all of the statistical requirements of the KPCS.

19. The members of the Working Group on Statistics had completed 48 country analyses for 2009 by the time of the writing of this report, with the remaining one analysis (United States of America) yet to be completed.

20. In 2011, the Working Group on Statistics is expected to launch a pilot programme that will identify possible data anomalies. The purpose of this exercise is to review the KPCS data in a timely manner and on a quarterly basis. The expected results are that the Working Group on Statistics will be able to identify data anomalies prior to the annual country statistical analyses. The idea is to review the trade, production, and KP certificate count statistics from one period to the next and discuss these anomalies within the Working Group.

Technical assistance

21. Technical assistance from various participants and observers remains a key element of the KP, in order to assist the full implementation of the KPCS, improve the collection of information and data, advance reporting capabilities of the import/export national authorities and assist all working groups and review missions of the KP in performing their tasks within the framework of the KPCS.

22. In 2010 participants and observers continued to provide technical assistance to facilitate KP implementation. Namibia provided support to Zimbabwe to assist investors in Marange in the establishment of internal controls and a diamond valuation system. The European Union and the World Diamond Council supported the efforts of the KP Monitor to oversee Joint Work Plan progress. The Russian Federation provided assistance to Kazakhstan to begin efforts to join the KP. The United States, Canada, Israel, and Partnership Africa Canada collaborated to support the enforcement seminar and in particular in the conduct of national profile seminars in West Africa. Brazil provided training and guidance to regional governments regarding internal controls. Belgium continued to support an Egmont Institute study on artisanal mining. The Diamond Development Initiative continued efforts to further discussions on mechanization in the Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production.

23. The Technical Experts Team on "import confirmation" and "Internet trading" submitted its preliminary finding to the Working Group on Monitoring and requested it to further steer actions of technical expert teams to assess implementation of import confirmation requirements and conduct research into cross-border Internet sales. The workplan of the Technical Experts Team on Internet trading was endorsed by the Working Group on Monitoring.

Technical issues and traceability

24. Through the Working Group of Diamond Experts, the KP has been continuing its work of footprinting diamonds from Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in order to bolster the capacity of the West African KP authorities to address potential contamination of their own productions by sanctioned Ivorian diamonds. The

Working Group is also continuing its work on the geological production capacity of Guinea, and the update of the footprint and preliminary production estimate of Marange diamonds from Zimbabwe.

25. The scientific Sub-Group on Characterization and Identification of Rough Diamonds of the Working Group of Diamond Experts is conducting preparatory work and scientific research on origin determination of sanctioned diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire as mandated by Security Council resolution 1893 (2009). However, to date no diamond exports for scientific research under the exemption regime have been realized.

26. The Working Group of Diamond Experts has completed the collection of the data in order to establish a valuation data matrix. This information will be available to KP participants through the KP website.

27. In addition, the Working Group of Diamond Experts is continuing its work on amending the explanatory notes of the relevant HS-codes and is progressing well. These amendments are expected to result in a significant reduction of classification challenges.

Internal controls over artisanal/alluvial production — a key priority for the Kimberley Process

28. The Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production is bestowed with the mandate to facilitate effective internal controls of small-scale artisanal alluvial diamond mining in line with the recommendations of the KP's Moscow Declaration of 2005. The challenges faced by the Working Group stand at the core of the KP as artisanal and alluvial diamond mining account for a significant proportion of the international diamond production, while the livelihood of millions of miners and diggers depends on such labour.

29. The Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production has focused in 2010 on several key issues intended to enhance the capacity-building of the Working Group. It has regularly updated the measures taken to reinforce the internal controls. Members of the Working Group participated in workshops organized by the Diamond Development Initiative underscoring the theme of diamonds as an engine for development. In 2010 the Working Group has also overseen a number of highly significant issues such as fraud and smuggling of diamonds, illegal immigration as a result of artisanal mining activity and aspects concerning the basic rights of artisanal miners. The Working Group remains closely coordinated with the Diamond Development Initiative in order to continue developing ethical standards of diamond mining and human rights in diamond alluvial activity. A study on these issues will be presented to the next plenary in 2011.

Civil society — maintaining the unique nature of the Kimberley Process

30. In the past year, civil society has continued to play a crucial role within the KP framework, a role that is central to the tripartite essence of the Process involving participating Governments, industry representatives and civil society groups. The contribution of civil society to the KP was manifested, inter alia, through the organizations of seminars and workshops, such as the ones mentioned in paragraph 7 above.

31. Further contribution by civil society involved submitting proposals on facilitating the implementation of KP standards by the participating Governments and making recommendations to KP working groups. A considerable number of non-governmental organizations attended the plenary meeting, during which active participation of civil society was noticeable amid Working Group meetings. Civil society called on Governments to renew and strengthen their commitment to the KP and to engage civil society more closely at the national level.

Cooperation with international organizations

32. The KP recognizes the importance of cooperation with the United Nations as well as additional international organizations. In the case of the United Nations, discussions concerning the enhancement of cooperation with the United Nations Groups of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia were held during the past year and during the plenary meeting. In addition, the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire and the Panel of Experts on Liberia requested the assistance of the KP in providing statistical information on the trade of rough diamonds from these countries. The KP provided both bodies with the information requested (through access to the KP statistics website), after receiving an assurance of confidentiality from both bodies.

33. During the plenary meeting, a representative of the United Nations Panel of Experts on Liberia presented recent findings to the Working Group on Monitoring. The ongoing cooperation with the United Nations and its bodies is important to the KP and reaffirms the strong ties between the KP and the international community.

34. As mentioned in paragraph 7, the KP initiated cooperation with the World Customs Organization and adopted an administrative decision on the facilitation of cooperation between the KP and the WCO, underscoring the need for international cooperation between national and international enforcement organizations. The implementation of the agreement, designed to narrow the scope of diamond smuggling, will be monitored by the Working Group on Monitoring and the Working Group of Diamond Experts.

Future challenges

35. Since its inception, the Kimberley Process has presented a track record of substantial success in curtailing illicit trade in conflict diamonds worldwide. Yet the undertaking of abolishing such trade is by no means complete. Being a voluntary process, the capacity of the KP to withstand future challenges rests upon the goodwill and scope of commitment by participating Governments to apply the KPCS minimum standards. In this regard, wide-ranging international cooperation, compounded by the spirit of partnership that underpins the KP, is crucial for the Process to achieve its ultimate objective.

36. In order to effectively apply the KPCS, Governments must commit themselves to the enforcement of applicable laws and legislation. In this regard, the KP should provide its members, in a manner consistent with its mandate, with the technical tools as well as the appropriate assistance that will enhance their capacity to apply the KPCS standards.

37. The rights and labour standards of alluvial artisanal diamond miners remain a challenge. The absence of organized structure for these miners poses a challenge to

the KP as they are largely unregistered and operate in conditions that make them vulnerable to buyers. Cooperation with civil society to improve the development impact of diamonds on artisanal mining communities will, therefore, sustain the KP in fulfilling its mandate by contributing to the curtailment of trade in illicit diamonds.

38. The need to maintain vigilance over diamond shipments of suspicious origin remains necessary following the detection and reporting of several such shipments by various participants over the past year. In this regard, effective and swift exchange of information is essential to bolster the capacity of participants to detect such shipments hereafter.

39. A further issue of concern is the gradual increase of cross-border online sales of diamonds, which has proved increasingly difficult to monitor and to ensure compliance of such trade with KPCS standards.

40. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Vice-Chair for 2010, will succeed Israel as KP Chair with effect from 1 January 2011 and the position of Vice-Chair for 2011 will be decided by KP participants according to the internal procedures.

Appendix I

2010 Kimberley Process communiqué

1. The eighth annual meeting of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) was held from 1 to 4 November 2010 in Jerusalem. The meeting was attended by 42 participants in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme. The World Diamond Council delegation and civil society attended the plenary as observers. Present at the meeting was also the World Customs Organization (WCO) which attended as guest of the Chair. Non-participating Governments that had previously indicated their interest in joining the KPCS were also present, including Swaziland, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso and Mozambique.

2. The total number of participants in the Kimberley Process (KP) now stands at 49, representing 75 countries (including the 27 States members of the European Union, which participates as a single participant represented by the European Commission).

3. The plenary welcomes the application by the Kingdom of Swaziland to become a participant in the KP and has decided that its application as considered can be accepted without the need for further plenary approval, once the Participation Committee has verified and approved the Kingdom of Swaziland's final implementation of KP minimum requirements in its domestic system. Once this step has been completed, the admission of Swaziland to the KP will be confirmed by a KP Chair notice.

4. The plenary took note of results of the 2010 annual reporting process on KPCS implementation, as the main comprehensive and regular source of information on KPCS implementation by participants, and welcomed the submission of annual reports by 47 participants representing 73 countries. The plenary requested the KP Chair to engage with the two participants (Lebanon, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) that have so far failed to submit their annual reports so that they conform to this requirement.

5. The Participation Committee (PC) deliberated extensively on actual and prospective applicants. In particular, Kazakhstan, Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Mali, Panama, Kenya and Peru have expressed interest in joining the KPCS and are being assisted by the PC to submit their applications.

6. The plenary took note that the PC expressed its concern regarding non-compliance with the KPCS minimum requirements by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Lebanon and calls upon those countries to comply with their commitments to the KPCS as a matter of urgency.

7. The Committee on Rules and Procedures had four sessions during which it finalized the work on the administrative decisions, "Terms of reference for the Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Kimberley Process", "Procedures for preparation and adoption of documents/decisions in the Kimberley Process", and "Procedures for respecting confidentiality within the Kimberley Process". These decisions were adopted by the plenary. The Committee discussed the programme of its future work and preparation of the actual draft decisions on improvement of the rules and procedures of the KP.

8. The plenary adopted the administrative decision initiated by the Chair on the establishment of an Ad Hoc Committee for exploring the modalities of enhancing the efficiency of the KP with a view to providing administrative support for its activities.

9. The plenary took note of the conclusions of the 2010 annual reporting dialogue, and called on participants to submit consistent and substantive reports in line with the guidelines on annual reports. The plenary further called on participants to report systematically on enforcement of, and infringements to, KP rules, in the light of current efforts to enhance KP action in this respect.

10. The plenary took note of the preliminary findings of the Technical Experts Team on "import confirmation" and "Internet trading", and requested the Working Group on Monitoring to further steer technical expert teams' actions to assess implementation of import confirmation requirements and conduct research into cross-border Internet sales. The workplan of the Technical Experts Team on Internet trading was endorsed by the Working Group on Monitoring.

11. The plenary expressed concern that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has not complied with the terms of the Delhi decision and has not taken the necessary steps towards its full reintegration into the KPCS. The plenary took note of the message conveyed by Brazil on behalf of Venezuela. The plenary decided that the Chair will approach Venezuela with the assistance of Brazil, notifying Venezuela of the plenary's decision to accept the extension of Venezuela's self-suspension from the KPCS for an additional one-year period, conditioned upon Venezuela's submission of its annual report for 2009 and subject to written procedure.

12. The plenary noted the findings of review visits to Belarus and noted that the report of the recent review visit to Bangladesh is expected shortly, and considered plans for review visits to be conducted in diamond-producing countries (Botswana, Canada, Lesotho, South Africa), manufacturing countries (India, Ukraine) as well as trading centres (United States of America) and welcomed the commitment of those countries to continuously open their certification systems to review and improvements.

13. The plenary reviewed implementation of the administrative decision on cooperation on KP implementation and enforcement, and welcomed the efforts of the Working Group on Monitoring to ensure coordination of KP actions in relation with the occurrence of fraudulent certificates and to facilitate the exchange of information in cases of infringement. The plenary called on participants to cooperate fully with the Working Group on Monitoring in this respect, and to regularly update specimen certificates on the KP website. The plenary welcomed the submission of reports on suspicious shipments by certain participants, further to the KP Chair notice on the detection and reporting of shipments of suspicious Marange origin. The plenary underlined the need to ensure effective implementation of the vigilance measures by all participants, and requested participants to report to the Working Group on Monitoring on their actions in this regard.

14. The plenary adopted an administrative decision initiated by the Chair on KP cooperation with the World Customs Organization, and tasked the Working Group on Monitoring and the Working Group of Diamond Experts to follow up on its implementation.

15. The plenary noted with appreciation the active involvement of the World Customs Organization in the enforcement seminar initiated by the Canadian and U.S. delegations, and facilitated by the Chair, conducted at the conclusion of the Tel Aviv intersessional meeting (24 June 2010). The seminar provided a platform to discuss domestic experiences on Customs, border control, smuggling and related enforcement efforts through inter-agency enforcement cooperation and was attended by WCO officials, KP participants and observers, and the plenary welcomed the submission of a final report by Partnership Africa Canada and the Governments of Canada and the United States on the seminar, as well as regional workshops organized by civil society, entitled "Diamonds without borders: an assessment of the challenges of implementing and enforcing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme". The cooperation between the KP and WCO underscores the need for international cooperation between national and international enforcement organizations. Furthermore, through the WCO more effective interaction between the KP and Customs administrations of WCO members would be provided in order to exclude conflict diamonds from the legal trade and combat smuggling.

16. The plenary adopted an administrative decision initiated by the Chair which established, under the auspices of the Working Group on Monitoring, a Sub-Working Group on Trade Facilitation, which will address matters of technical obstacles to trade associated with non-KPCS compliance circumstances. The plenary selected Israel to Chair that sub-group and endorsed the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Botswana, Canada, China, the European Union, India, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the United States of America, the World Diamond Council and civil society as members of that Sub-Working Group.

17. As articulated in the KPCS core document, the 2010 KPCS plenary recognizes the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts. The plenary took note of the ongoing discussions in the Working Group on Monitoring aiming at clarifying the relationship between the KPCS implementation and human rights, as proposed by civil society organizations. Views were raised on possible future discussions and some delegations expressed a wish to continue discussing this subject in the future, while others had reservations.

18. The plenary discussed the situation in Côte d'Ivoire in the light of Security Council resolution 1946 (2010), and of a report by Côte d'Ivoire. The plenary noted with concern indications of increasing diamond mining activity in northern Côte d'Ivoire, in violation of United Nations sanctions and KP decisions. The plenary supported further satellite monitoring by the Working Group on Monitoring and collaboration with the United Nations Group of Experts and requested the Working Group to pursue dialogue with representatives of Côte d'Ivoire regarding technical preparations for a future Ivorian certification scheme. The plenary called on participants to continue implementation of the vigilance requirements and report any shipment of suspected Ivorian origin.

19. The plenary reviewed efforts to strengthen KPCS implementation in West Africa. The plenary supported steps to strengthen Guinea's certification system and welcomed the geological assessment visit organized in that country and the efforts to ensure effective regulation and control of artisanal mining as positive developments. The plenary discussed the findings of the United Nations Panel of

Experts on Liberia regarding continuing challenges to KPCS implementation and appreciated Liberia's follow-up to recommendations from 2009 KP review visit. The plenary also discussed a report presented by a KP review team and decided to revise the specific arrangements applicable to Ghana's export under the Gaborone administrative decision. The plenary encouraged Ghana to continue efforts to strengthen internal controls and prevent illicit infiltrations of Ivorian diamonds. The plenary called on participants to consider supporting the efforts to strengthen KPCS implementation in West Africa.

20. The plenary took note of reports concerning the activities of certain rebel groups in the Central African Republic, and encouraged the Working Group on Monitoring and the Central African Republic to discuss possible cooperative engagement to continue monitoring of the issue.

21. The plenary took note of the submission of the draft follow-up Review Mission report to the Working Group on Monitoring by the team led by Mr. A. Kpandel Fayia, Deputy Minister of Mines of Liberia, and consisting of representatives from Australia, Ghana, India, Namibia, South Africa, the United States of America, the World Diamond Council, Global Witness and Green Advocates. The plenary lauded the efforts of the team in producing the report under difficult circumstances. The Working Group on Monitoring took note of the fact that Zimbabwe has the option to respond to or accept the report within 30 days of the report's submission.

22. Considerable efforts were made by participants to reach a consensus regarding Zimbabwe. Continuous negotiations are being conducted by the Chair and participants in order to reach a workable arrangement.

23. The plenary adopted on 3 November 2010 an administrative decision concerning the use of the Kimberley Process Certificates-based data. Participants are expected to implement the use of the KPC date of issue for reconciliation purposes by the first quarter of 2011. Any participants not using the KPC date of issue by that time should inform the Chair of the Working Group on Statistics.

24. As at 4 November 2010, three participants (Malaysia, New Zealand, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) have not complied with all of the statistical requirements of the KPCS. After the plenary meeting, the staff of the Working Group on Statistics will contact the non-compliant participants. Participants were informed that the third quarter data is due on 31 December 2010.

25. The members of the Working Group on Statistics had completed 48 country analyses for 2009 as of the writing of this report (4 November 2010) with the remaining one analysis (United States of America) yet to be completed. Notifications have been sent to all those participants whose analyses were completed. The Working Group on Statistics anticipates receiving participants' responses by the beginning of December 2010.

26. The Working Group on Monitoring and the Working Group on Statistics held a meeting to discuss suggestions for upcoming statistical analysis reviews. There is a proposal to conduct research on production and trade surrounding the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. The Working Group on Statistics will provide the Working Group on Monitoring with conceptual notes on how the Working Group on Statistics will conduct the statistical research for Venezuela.

27. The Working Group on Statistics will launch a pilot programme that will identify possible data anomalies. The purpose of this exercise is to review the KPCS data in a timely manner and on a quarterly basis. The expected results are that the Working Group on Statistics will be able to identify data anomalies prior to the annual country statistical analyses. The idea is to review the trade, production, and KP certificate count statistics from one period to the next and discuss these anomalies within the Working Group on Statistics.

28. The Working Group on Statistics reported that in 2009 the Kimberley Process monitored $25 billion in rough diamond exports, representing more than 317 million carats. Participants issued approximately 40,000 certificates to accompany those shipments.

29. The Working Group on Statistics has undertaken a critical review and rewrite of the methodology analysis process which is currently being used by its members to prepare the annual country statistical analyses. The Working Group on Statistics will continue to move forward with improvements to the document and will present the draft as a proposal for adoption upon completion of the exercise.

30. The Working Group of Diamond Experts informed the plenary on the status of the work performed on footprinting diamonds from Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in order to bolster the capacity of the West African KP authorities to address potential contamination of their own productions by sanctioned Ivorian diamonds. The Working Group also informed the plenary about the ongoing work on the geological production capacity of Guinea, and the update of the footprint and preliminary production estimate of Marange diamonds from Zimbabwe.

31. The plenary took note of the preparatory work conducted by the scientific Sub-Group on Characterization and Identification of Rough Diamonds of the Working Group of Diamond Experts on scientific research on origin determination of sanctioned diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire as mandated by Security Council resolution 1893 (2009). However, to date no diamond exports for scientific research under the exemption regime have been realized.

32. The Working Group of Diamond Experts informed the plenary that it has completed the collection of the data in order to establish a valuation data matrix. This information will be available to KP participants through the KP website.

33. The plenary also noted that work on amending the explanatory notes of the relevant HS-codes is progressing well and that this is expected to result in a significant reduction of classification challenges.

34. The WCO has agreed to present on the HS classification system at the next intersessional meeting.

35. The plenary took note of the discussions in the Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production on fraud and smuggling diamonds; mechanization of artisanal diamond exploration; illegal immigration driven by the artisanal diamond activity; and the implications for the relationship between the participants.

36. As a follow-up to the seminar on enforcement held in Israel, the Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production recommended the organizing of an additional seminar at the subregional level.

37. The plenary took note that members of the Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production were concerned about the need to ensure that the production of diamonds meets the expectation of consumers for ethical products in the context of protecting the reputation and value of diamonds. In that regard, both the African Diamond Producers Association and the Diamond Development Initiative are requested to assist the Working Group in the elaboration and implementation of standards for ethical production of diamonds.

38. The plenary took note that in accordance with the procedure outlined in the KP administrative decision on sharing information with the United Nations, the KP granted access to the Panel of Experts on Liberia and the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire to the participants section of the KP rough diamonds statistics website.

39. The plenary welcomed the Israeli initiative to develop the KPCS website and Facebook page.

40. The plenary welcomed Israel as the incoming Chair of the PC for 2011.

41. The plenary will take a decision on the Vice-Chair for 2011 by written procedure.

42. The plenary has thanked Israel for hosting this plenary session and appreciated the hospitality extended to the delegates.

43. The plenary expressed appreciation to Israel for its efforts as Chair to strengthen the international implementation of the Kimberley Process in 2010. The plenary noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Chair to bring greater exposure of the KP to the wider public, to increase cooperation with the WCO to prevent the smuggling of conflict diamonds, and to enhance the effectiveness of the KP and methods to support its administrative activities. Israel's handling of sensitive and difficult issues, and its initiatives to enhance the Kimberley Process, is recognized by all participants and observers.

44. The plenary welcomed the Democratic Republic of the Congo as the new Chair for the year 2011.

Appendix II

List of Kimberley Process participants, as at 4 November 2010

1. Angola
2. Armenia
3. Australia
4. Bangladesh
5. Belarus
6. Botswana
7. Brazil
8. Canada
9. Central African Republic
10. China
11. Congo
12. Côte d'Ivoire
13. Croatia
14. Democratic Republic of the Congo
15. European Union
16. Guinea
17. Ghana
18. Guyana
19. India
20. Indonesia
21. Israel
22. Japan
23. Korea (Republic of)
24. Lao People's Democratic Republic
25. Lebanon
26. Lesotho
27. Liberia
28. Mauritius
29. Malaysia
30. Mexico
31. Namibia
32. New Zealand
33. Norway
34. Russian Federation
35. Sierra Leone
36. Singapore
37. South Africa
38. Sri Lanka
39. Switzerland
40. Tanzania (United Republic of)
41. Thailand
42. Togo
43. Turkey
44. Ukraine
45. United Arab Emirates
46. United States of America
47. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
48. Viet Nam
49. Zimbabwe

Notes

- The rough diamond-trading entity of Taipei, China, has also met the minimum requirements of the KPCS.
- Côte d'Ivoire is currently under United Nations sanctions and is not trading in rough diamonds.
- The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has voluntarily suspended exports and imports of rough diamond until November 2011 (subject to approval of the KP participants).
- The Kingdom of Swaziland will be accepted as full participant once the Participation Committee has verified approved the Kingdom of Swaziland's final implementation of KP minimum requirements in its domestic syst

Working Group on Artisanal and Alluvial Production

Chair: Mr. Paulo Mvika (Angola)

Members: Angola, Brazil, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Liberia, South Africa, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Zimbabwe, civil society

Regional coordinators: Sierra Leone (West Africa), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Central and Southern Africa), Brazil (Latin America)

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Agenda item 156 (b)
Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

The total expenditure for UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 has been linked to the Force's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, operations and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*[a]
Military and police personnel	319 579.7	289 673.8	29 905.9	9.4
Civilian personnel	96 986.4	96 020.3	966.1	1.0
Operational costs	173 233.1	156 416.7	16 816.4	9.7
Gross requirements	**589 799.2**	**542 110.8**	**47 688.4**	**8.1**
Staff assessment income	10 898.4	11 979.7	(1 081.3)	(9.9)
Net requirements	**578 900.8**	**530 131.1**	**48 769.7**	**8.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**589 799.2**	**542 110.8**	**47 688.4**	**8.1**

[a] The symbol "—" denotes zero or less than 0.1 per cent.

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military contingents	15 000	11 911	20.6
International staff	407	319	21.6
National staff	833	658	21.0
Temporary positions[c]			
International staff	5	4	20.0

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for UNIFIL, dated 23 January 2009 (A/63/689), amounted to $646,580,400 gross ($635,299,800 net). It provided for 15,000 military contingent personnel, 412 international staff and 833 national staff. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 39 of its related report on the budget of UNIFIL (A/63/746/Add.11), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $609,763,000 gross for the maintenance of UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 63/298, appropriated the amount of $589,799,200 gross ($578,900,800 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. The mandate of UNIFIL was established by the Security Council in its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), expanded in resolution 1701 (2006) and extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1832 (2008) and 1884 (2009).

4. UNIFIL is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to restore international peace and security in southern Lebanon.

5. Within this overall objective, UNIFIL has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components, namely, operations and support.

6. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2009/10 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

7. During the reporting period, UNIFIL, in close cooperation and coordination with the Lebanese Armed Forces, continued its regular operational activities, including monitoring the cessation of hostilities and full respect for the Blue Line by the parties, and assisting the Lebanese Armed Forces in taking steps towards the establishment of an area between the Blue Line and the Litani River free of unauthorized armed personnel, assets and weapons, other than its own and those of UNIFIL. UNIFIL also continued to take all necessary action within its area of

capabilities to ensure that its area of operations is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind. At the same time, the Maritime Task Force continued to conduct maritime interdiction operations in the UNIFIL area of maritime operations, as well as exercises with the Lebanese Armed Forces Navy. In undertaking its mandated operational activities, UNIFIL continued to intensify its cooperation and coordination with the Lebanese Armed Forces, including through regular exercises and training activities, as well as joint operational activities. UNIFIL also maintained a high level of liaison and coordination with both the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Israel Defense Forces, with a view to maintaining the cessation of hostilities and preventing violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). In this connection, UNIFIL continued to facilitate and lead a tripartite mechanism with representatives from the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Israel Defense Forces, which continued to serve as a mechanism for the parties to discuss operational and security matters on a regular basis. It also served as the key mechanism for measures to build confidence and trust between the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Israel Defense Forces, and to prevent any outbreak of hostilities.

8. By carrying out its mandate as stipulated in Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), UNIFIL, in cooperation with the Lebanese Armed Forces, has been building on prior achievements in stabilizing the area of operations. UNIFIL continued regular operational activities to prevent violations of the Blue Line by visibly marking the Blue Line and providing support to the Lebanese authorities for the construction of a Blue Line road, and continued to assist the Lebanese Armed Forces in taking steps towards establishing an area south of the Litani River free of any unauthorized armed personnel, assets and weapons other than those of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces. UNIFIL continued its efforts to facilitate the withdrawal of Israel Defense Forces from northern Ghajar and an adjacent area north of the Blue Line as an important provision of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). No progress was made in establishing a UNIFIL Office in Tel Aviv, as had been agreed by the Government of Israel in 2007.

9. UNIFIL civilian personnel continued to provide political advice and guidance to the military component and to conduct an increased number of civil affairs and public information activities. In particular, UNIFIL carried out activities that assisted the Government of Lebanon in extending its authority in southern Lebanon and increasing the capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces to provide security within the UNIFIL area of operations, including by enhancing the civilian-military coordination capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces; training the Lebanese Armed Forces in the management, mediation and resolution of localized conflict and the delivery of such training modules; developing and applying a series of externally funded surveys to assess the perception of the local communities of UNIFIL and their understanding of the mandate of UNIFIL under Security Council resolution 1701 (2006); and assisting local municipalities in the preparation of feasibility studies for donor-funded projects, which resulted in greater external funding to municipalities and increased capacity of municipal staff in key aspects of project management.

10. The relations between the local population in southern Lebanon and UNIFIL troops remained of critical importance in the implementation of the mandate. In this regard, UNIFIL continued to build confidence with the local population through the provision of humanitarian and development-related assistance, as well as support to contingents in reaching the local population through the use of a variety of media

tools with a view to ensuring a better understanding of the mandate and activities of UNIFIL.

11. The parties continued to be fully committed to UNIFIL's mandated tasks in the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006). There were periods of increased tension as the result of two rocket-launching incidents and subsequent artillery fire across the Blue Line and the explosion of a weapons and ammunitions depot in the UNIFIL area of operations, as well as owing to developments in the wider region, which often required the UNIFIL military component to operate at the limit of its capacity.

12. During the reporting period, UNIFIL continued its expansion of the headquarters at Naqoura, using 1.2 million square metres of land southeast of the existing headquarters provided by the host Government. The decision to expand the UNIFIL headquarters over a large area resulted from a security assessment of the situation of United Nations personnel and property, which was concentrated in a small area. Projects in 2009/10 included the construction of shelters, solid ablution units and the heavy transport workshop, as well as additional projects, including the construction of the building for the Integrated Support Services, a solid waste disposal landfill/facility, a new mezzanine floor in the warehouse for the Communications and Information Technology Section, and accommodation for Staff Officers. UNIFIL also undertook essential road works along the Blue Line.

C. Mission support initiatives

13. The Senior Mission Administration and Resource Training Programme of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support fosters leadership skills and nurtures career development through a systematic progression of training modules in mission support functions. UNIFIL contributed to the Programme by coordinating the development of modules in acquisition, property management and disposal, mission start-up, medical, ground and air transport, movement control, communications and information technology, and engineering.

14. As part of the Organization's overall risk management, UNIFIL continued to develop and refine its own business continuity planning to reduce operational risk and enhance crisis management and disaster recovery planning. Additionally, UNIFIL continued its efforts in optimizing its organizational structure to reduce duplication and improve compliance and accountability at all levels. Consequently, efficiency and work processes were improved and enhanced during the reporting period, through the decrease by 10 posts in the civilian staffing establishment and the revision of operational procedures.

D. Regional mission cooperation

15. UNIFIL continued to maintain close cooperation with other United Nations peacekeeping operations in the region, as well as with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO). UNIFIL was the designated regional hub for the Conduct and Discipline Team, which covers UNIFIL, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), UNSCO, and the United Nations Logistics

Base at Brindisi, Italy. UNIFIL also supported these entities with issues on training, procurement, engineering and logistics, including medical evacuation, and continued to provide logistic and administrative support to the Observer Group Lebanon of UNTSO on the provision of support for infrastructure, office accommodation, communications and information technology equipment and related maintenance services, medical support, fuel and spare parts for vehicles, emergency rations, and water and security. Based on the availability of its resources, UNIFIL continued to provide various administrative, logistical and technical support to the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon (UNSCOL).

16. UNIFIL maintained close cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) on the sharing of regional information on economic and social development, including cost-of-living surveys, and use of its training facilities. With regard to regional cooperation in the area of training, civilian staff from other United Nations offices in the region, in addition to those from peacekeeping operations, continued to participate in training programmes provided by UNIFIL, including HIV/AIDS training programmes. UNIFIL also continued to assist and coordinate with UNDOF on transport maintenance works.

17. In relation to travel, UNIFIL participated with other United Nations agencies in the global tender for travel services led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Security Information Operations Centre of UNDP in Beirut continued to provide security information for all United Nations staff operating and/or living in Lebanon, north of the Litani River, and maintained responsibility for security clearances of UNIFIL staff travelling to Beirut. UNIFIL also maintained close cooperation with UNSCOL and collaborated closely with all concerned parties to mitigate tensions in its area of operations, in particular along the Blue Line. Finally, UNIFIL civilian and military personnel participated in inter-agency coordination meetings for south Lebanon organized under the auspices of the United Nations Resident Coordinator.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: operations

18. Under the operations component, UNIFIL, in close cooperation and coordination with the Lebanese Armed Forces, continued to build on its achievements to further stabilize the area of operations south of the Litani River. Operational activities included the monitoring of the cessation of hostilities and full respect for the Blue Line by the parties, assisting the Lebanese Armed Forces in taking steps towards the establishment of an area between the Blue Line and the Litani River free of unauthorized armed personnel, assets and weapons, as well as taking all necessary action within UNIFIL capabilities to ensure that its area of operations is not utilized for hostile activities of any kind.

19. UNIFIL continued to intensify and strengthen its cooperation and coordination on operational activities with the Lebanese Armed Forces, and maintained a high level of liaison and coordination with the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Israel Defense Forces, with a view to maintaining the cessation of hostilities and preventing violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). The Maritime Task Force continued its dual mandate of maritime interdiction operations in the area of maritime operations and training of the Lebanese naval forces. In addition,

UNIFIL continued to support the restoration of State authority through confidence-building and support for and capacity-building assistance to local authorities.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: stable and secure environment in southern Lebanon

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Absence of air, sea or ground incursions or firing incidents across the Blue Line	2,619 air violations and 25 ground violations of the Blue Line; 89 instances of stone throwing; 2 incidents of rocket launches and artillery fire across the Blue Line; the Israel Defense Forces continued to maintain a presence in the northern part of Ghajar village and an adjacent area (north of the Blue Line), which is a continuous violation
Lebanese Armed Forces deployed throughout the entire area south of the Litani River, including the part of the Ghajar village north of the Blue Line	3 Lebanese Armed Forces heavy brigades deployed throughout the area of operations, with the exception of the northern part of Ghajar village and the adjacent area; Lebanese Armed Forces operated an average of 113 checkpoints and observation posts a day, as well as approximately 70 patrols a day
Area between the Blue Line and the Litani River is free of any armed personnel, assets and weapons, except for those of the Lebanese Armed Forces and UNIFIL	Within the UNIFIL area of operations: on one occasion, an actively maintained arms and munitions depot was located; on two occasions, unauthorized explosives were found. Two incidents of rocket launches were perpetrated by armed elements from within the UNIFIL area of operations
Participation by both parties in tripartite meetings and maintenance of liaison and coordination arrangements	Achieved: 8 tripartite meetings held during the reporting period

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
1,270,200 mobile patrol person days, to include reserve capacity and a quick reaction capacity for the reconnaissance of areas of tension, reconnoitring and intervention, if required, in crisis situations to support other units (10 troops x 348 patrols x 365 days)	1 244 480	Mobile patrol person days: UNIFIL maintained a high level of mobile patrolling activity during periods of heightened tension and maintained an average of 328 patrols a day
545,310 manned observation post person days (7 troops per post x 3 shifts per post x 63 permanent posts x 365 days and 3 troops per post x 1 12-hour shift x 57 random/temporary posts x 365 days)	975 880	Manned observation post person days (daily average of 2,674 manned observation post person days) The higher output was attributable to an inadvertent error in the formulation of the planned output, which resulted in an underestimation of the number of manned observation post person days
500 air patrol hours along the Blue Line	746	Air patrol hours The higher output resulted from the inclusion of flight hours for reconnaissance

2,080 flight hours for investigation of incidents and operational movements for transport of combat assets, reconnaissance, command and control function, liaison and training	1 619	Flight hours The lower output was attributable to the replacement of 2 Super Puma helicopters by 2 Bell helicopters, which did not have the capability for flights over water, and the cancellation of regular shuttle flights to Beirut
2,190 naval vessel patrol days to monitor the maritime border of Lebanon, including joint operational exercises with the Lebanese Armed Forces (average of 3 frigates x 365 days; average of 3 patrol vessels x 365 days)	1 121	Naval vessel patrol days The lower output was attributable to the lower number of frigates deployed (1 compared to 3 planned) and patrol vessels (4 compared to 5 planned), the latter of which required more frequent returns to port owing to their smaller size and greater vulnerability during periods of inclement weather
2,200 flight hours for maritime interdiction patrols and operational activities inside the area of maritime operations	440	Flight hours The lower output resulted from the deployment of only 1 frigate of 3 planned and the deployment of only 1 helicopter of 5 planned for the Maritime Task Force
Coordinated patrolling activities with the Lebanese Armed Forces, including 8 counter rocket-launching operations, 4 foot patrols and 10 co-located checkpoints per day	Yes	Through the conduct of an average of 14-15 counter rocket-launching operations every 24-hour period, operation of 11 co-located checkpoints and 3 joint foot patrols The higher output resulted from the need to provide for an enhanced security environment, which required additional activities to prevent further breaches of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), following the discovery of an actively maintained arms and munitions depot, 2 discoveries of unauthorized explosives and 2 incidents of rocket-launching from within the area of operations
Conduct of 15 joint exercises, seminars, lectures and training courses with the Lebanese Armed Forces to improve the tactical and operational capabilities of the Lebanese Armed Forces and to improve the coordination between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces at operational and tactical levels for enhanced effectiveness of combined operations	12	Conduct of 6 joint exercises with Lebanese Armed Forces at Force Headquarters level, and 6 exercises at the sector level to strengthen the coordination mechanisms between the Lebanese Armed Forces and UNIFIL
		In addition:
	2	Community workshops with Lebanese Armed Forces' participants
	2	Civilian and military coordination courses for the Lebanese Armed Forces
	59	Maritime Task Force workshops with the Lebanese Armed Forces

	182	Tactical exercises
	9	Boarding exercises
	95	Damage control exercises
	6	Search and rescue exercises
3 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	3	Reports
		In addition:
		1 letter of the Secretary-General on the renewal of the mandate
Daily and weekly liaison, communication and exchange of information with both parties on issues requiring immediate attention relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006)	Yes	Through regular meetings and contacts with both parties on a bilateral level as well as during tripartite meetings; daily written communication with both parties; and separate weekly meetings with the Lebanese Armed Forces and the Israel Defense Forces
Chairing of and provision of secretariat support services for tripartite meetings on a monthly basis and as required	8	Tripartite meetings
		The lower number resulted from occasional scheduling difficulties, which hindered the ability to hold monthly meetings
Provision of secretariat support for the tripartite subcommittee meetings, including the Blue Line subcommittee, as required, and support on a weekly basis for field work to visibly mark the Blue Line on the ground	Yes	For meetings held every fortnight with each of the parties at the working level; no Blue Line subcommittee held as bilateral meetings were sufficiently constructive and effective; a total of 17 Blue Line marking visits were made with either the Lebanese Armed Forces or the Israel Defense Forces
Conduct, on an as-required basis, of strategic dialogue conferences and other high-level meetings with Lebanese Armed Forces officials on the strengthening of UNIFIL-Lebanese Armed Forces liaison, coordinated operational activities, adjustments and training to enhance effectiveness	Yes	Through three strategic-level conferences/meetings held between UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces command; and consultations with both parties during the joint Department of Peacekeeping Operations/ UNIFIL technical review from September 2009 to January 2010
Weekly liaison and coordination meetings with local authorities/community representatives and civic associations/partner organizations on assistance in conflict resolution and confidence-building initiatives, and on progress towards stability at the local level	Yes	Through regular high-level meetings with senior Lebanese officials and local authorities; through an average of 10 meetings per week by civilian staff in each of the two sectors with mayors in the area of operations on the general situation in their municipalities and their relationship with UNIFIL; and through an average of 30 meetings per month by UNIFIL military personnel with local officials and authorities on project design and implementation

Meetings, on a weekly basis and as required, with Lebanese and Israeli authorities, diplomatic representatives and United Nations offices, agencies, funds and programmes on improving the understanding of the mandate, role and activities of UNIFIL	Yes	Through meetings on a weekly basis and as needed, with senior Lebanese Government officials at the central level and meetings with local Lebanese authorities and Lebanese civil society organizations; and through ad hoc meetings with diplomatic representatives; and through liaison meetings (3 times per week) with other relevant United Nations entities
Briefings to Member States, troop-contributing countries and donor countries, as required, on UNIFIL operational issues	Yes	Through 363 briefings to visiting delegations of Member States; meetings, on an ad hoc basis, with representatives of troop-contributing countries and permanent members of the Security Council and monthly participation in donor forums; and through 3 meetings each with members of the Security Council and troop-contributing countries at United Nations Headquarters
Daily monitoring and analyses of the media coverage on UNIFIL, daily morning and afternoon news round-ups, daily and weekly summaries of Arabic media, weekly analyses of media trends pertaining to UNIFIL	Yes	Through the production and distribution of 250 daily press summaries, 52 weekly media reviews, 240 morning news round-ups and weekly and monthly reports on news events
Daily provision of information on UNIFIL to the international and local media, facilitation of access and organization of media visits to UNIFIL activities and operations, regular press releases updating the media on UNIFIL activities, regular photo coverage of UNIFIL activities/events, and weekly updates of the UNIFIL website in English and Arabic	Yes	Through information provided daily to local and international media (television and print); assistance t journalists on media briefings and facilitation visits to UNIFIL contingents and their activities in support of the local population; organization of 250 interviews o UNIFIL senior management and spokespersons; facilitation of 300 media visits throughout the area of operations; and weekly updates of the UNIFIL websi
		In addition:
		4 photo exhibitions for special commemorative occasions at UNIFIL headquarters and in the area of operations
Production and distribution of audio and video materials for television and radio, regular broadcast radio features, and a bimonthly magazine in English and Arabic on the activities of UNIFIL and United Nations agencies throughout the area of operations (6 times per year, 120,000 copies)	88	Television broadcasts of *Discover UNIFIL*
	5	10-minute documentaries of the *Discover UNIFIL* series broadcast on three national television stations; all episodes of *Discover UNIFIL* uploaded onto the UNIFIL website, Facebook page and the YouTube channel
	3 100	DVD copies of *Discover UNIFIL* episodes produced in-house in Arabic and English and distributed to th population, media and international delegations
	6	Issues of two UNIFIL magazines, comprising 2 issu (in Arabic and English) and 4 issues in English only

	20 000	Copies of the 2010 calendar (in Arabic and English) on UNIFIL activities
		30,000 posters and 180,000 folded brochures on the mandate and activities of UNIFIL and public awareness on demining activities
	8	Radio episodes ready for production on the mandate and activities of UNIFIL; protracted negotiations with local radio stations led to delays in the start of the broadcast
		Update, on a weekly basis, of the UNIFIL YouTube and Facebook accounts
Coordination of demining and explosive remnants of war clearance operations with the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre in southern Lebanon and with Lebanese authorities, including the Lebanon Mine Action Centre, on mine and cluster-munitions clearance activities	Yes	Through weekly operational and coordination meetings with the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre and the Lebanese National Demining Office
Clearance of mines/unexploded ordnance and the release of 1.6 million square metres of land back to the local civilian population	71 996	Square metres of land, comprising 55,991 square metres released back to the local communities and 16,005 square metres providing access to 56 points along the Blue Line to be marked by UNIFIL in coordination with the parties
		The lower output was attributable to the fact that the original figure of 1.6 million square metres was based on the expectation that the receipt of Israel Defense Forces strike data would significantly increase the number of recorded known strike sites for battle area clearance, but that was not the case
		In addition:
	623	Anti-personnel mines recovered and destroyed
	26	Anti-tank mines recovered and destroyed

Expected accomplishment 1.2: normalization of the authority of the Government of Lebanon in southern Lebanon

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Functioning of all local government structures at the municipal, district and regional levels, as well as civic and religious institutions in southern Lebanon	Achieved. All government structures in southern Lebanon functioning and municipal councils established

Increased role of the Government of Lebanon in the provision of public services, including water, sanitation, electricity, health services and education in all communities in southern Lebanon	Public services, including utilities, health and education, provided to all communities in southern Lebanon; and health services and school units within the UNIFIL area of operations upgraded
Prevention by the Lebanese Armed Forces of the presence of any authority outside the authority of the Lebanese State	While an average of 5,500 Lebanese Armed Forces soldiers were deployed in the UNIFIL area of operations and with an average of 113 checkpoints and observations posts and an average of 70 mobile patrols per day, an arms and munitions depot and two caches of unauthorized explosives were located and two incidents of rocket launches within the UNIFIL area of operations occurred
Strengthening of the civilian-military coordination capacity of the Lebanese Armed Forces	Through the appointment by the Lebanese Armed Forces of 1 Officer and 3 non-commissioned Officers in a civil-military coordination capacity in the South Litani Sector and the conduct of two community workshops and two separate civil-military coordination courses, which provided the Lebanese Armed Forces with a basic understanding of, as well as techniques and tools for, civil-military coordination

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monthly meetings with Lebanese authorities at the central level, including service-related ministries, on the extension of the authority of the Lebanese Government in southern Lebanon	Yes	High-level meetings with senior Lebanese officials on issues of cooperation with UNIFIL and on programmes of the Lebanese Government in south Lebanon, and regular meetings with the liaison branch of the Lebanese Armed Forces and Lebanese authorities at the central and local levels
Daily contacts with local authorities and community leaders on confidence-building measures and on the resolution of potential issues of conflict between UNIFIL and the local population	Yes	Daily meetings with mayors and community leaders in each of the sectors on the general situation in their municipalities and the relationship of the local population with UNIFIL
Advice to local authorities on the development of project proposals for funding by external donors and project management and other initiatives to contribute to the enhancement of their standing among communities in southern Lebanon and advice on the extension of Government authority and discharge of local governance responsibilities	Yes	Advice and guidance provided during daily meetings on the development of projects for external donors and on project management

Coordination with and provision of assistance to the Lebanese Armed Forces to enhance civilian-military coordination through joint training sessions and workshops on project management, negotiation and mediation skills, conflict resolution and confidence-building	Yes	Through the initiation of a project to establish UNIFIL-Lebanese Armed Forces partnership in the area of civil-military coordination and outreach, including the development of the syllabus and the conduct of training sessions; facilitation of 17 training sessions (5 on conflict sensitivity, 7 on basic negotiation and 5 on mediation); conduct of 2 community workshops for Lebanese Armed Forces personnel; and 2 separate civil-military coordination courses for Lebanese Armed Forces personnel
Advice to and coordination with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, other United Nations offices, agencies, funds and programmes, diplomatic representatives and non-governmental organizations on the overall situation in southern Lebanon, in particular the security situation in the UNIFIL area of operations	Yes	Through a co-located officer, who provides daily coordination, as well as through regular and ad hoc meetings at both the senior and working level, with the United Nations Special Coordinator for Lebanon; daily meetings at the central level with the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator and weekly liaison with other relevant United Nations offices; participation in the United Nations country team meetings and in meetings of the 4 Integrated Working Groups to ensure a more coherent approach to the overall situation in south Lebanon and the security situation in the UNIFIL area of operations; and participation in donor forums (4 times per month)
Weekly meetings with United Nations agencies and international and local non-governmental organizations operating in southern Lebanon on the coordination of recovery, development and humanitarian assistance in the area of operations	Yes	Weekly inter-agency coordination meetings for southern Lebanon and 30 meetings with non-governmental organizations
Implementation of 25 quick-impact projects in support of community social needs, access to basic services, capacity-building and conflict management in southern Lebanon	27	Quick-impact projects to support local authorities in the rehabilitation of infrastructure, conflict resolution and confidence-building
Monthly consultations with local authorities, local women's groups and United Nations agencies and other international partners on gender issues	27	Monthly meetings on gender issues with United Nations agencies in southern Lebanon; 4 meetings of the Gender Working Group of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework; 5 meetings with local non-governmental organizations working in the south, including women's non-governmental organizations; and 1 meeting every two months with other international stakeholders

Public information campaigns (through leaflets published every quarter in quantities of up to 25,000, the maintenance of an updated website, the issuance of regular press releases, and a bimonthly magazine, regular broadcast radio features, weekly and monthly video productions for national and international television broadcast and website streaming) on the mandate and activities of UNIFIL	Yes	Through the maintenance of the UNIFIL website in English and the launch of a new website in Arabic 21 press releases; publication of 6 issues of UNIFIL magazines, 2 issues (16,000 copies each in Arabic and 14,000 copies each in English), and 4 issues (10,000 copies each in English); 20,000 copies of the 2010 calendar (Arabic/English) featuring UNIFIL activities; all episodes of *Discover UNIFIL* uploaded onto the UNIFIL website, Facebook page and the YouTube channel in both English and Arabic 30,000 posters and 180,000 folded brochures on the mandate of UNIFIL and on demining activities for the local population in the UNIFIL area of operations 1,500 footballs; 1,500 volleyballs; 5,000 baseball caps; 2,000 pen drivers; 3,000 coloured pencil boxes; 3,000 school bags; 5,000 pens; and 10,000 Arabic and occidental copybooks with the UNIFIL logo and key messages distributed in schools, and municipalities and at public gatherings in the south as part of a community outreach initiative
Organization of community outreach activities among the local population to promote confidence-building and conflict resolution	Yes	For an average of 50 villages per month, 2,000 print products and 1,000 items per month (such as t-shirts, key chains and caps) distributed and the broadcast of 2 television spots per month

Component 2: support

20. The UNIFIL support component provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support in the implementation of its mandate through the delivery of planned outputs and service improvements, as well as the realization of efficiency gains. Support was provided to an average strength of 11,911 military contingent personnel, 323 international staff, including temporary positions, and 658 national staff. The range of support comprised all support services, including the implementation of conduct and discipline and HIV/AIDS programmes, budget and finance, personnel administration, training, contract management, health care, maintenance and construction of office and accommodation facilities, information technology and communications, air and naval operations, surface transport operations, and supply and re-supply operations, as well as the provision of security services throughout the UNIFIL area of operations.

21. UNIFIL also provided services to United Nations entities in the region, including the entire range of administrative support to UNSCOL in accordance with agreed arrangements, training to all regional missions, HIV/AIDS awareness programmes to all regional peacekeeping missions, staff counselling as required by the regional missions, and maintenance of armoured personnel carriers for UNDOF. The Regional Conduct and Discipline Team also visited the missions for required support activities. A team of 8 members of the Middle East Regional Audit Office were also provided with administrative and logistical support. The ongoing effort

for regional integration on communications and information technology continued through regional meetings and training during the reporting period. UNIFIL completed the review of its organizational structure for optimal use of human resources, which led to the modification of the support system to the sectors and the dissolution of the Sector Administrative Offices and the abolishment of 93 national posts and 7 international posts in the 2010/11 period. UNIFIL undertook the "green initiative", which included the commissioning of a solar farm at its headquarters to achieve service improvements in the provision of renewable and sustainable power sources and the use of electric vehicles within headquarters.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Force

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Reduction in the number of servers by 12 per cent using virtualization technology (2007/08: 86; 2008/09: 68; 2009/10: 60)	Achieved. Reduction of 24 per cent (from the actual number of 72 in 2008/09), for a total of 55 servers by the end of June 2010, through the expansion of the server virtualization project
Upgrading of the level-I+ facility at the Force headquarters in Naqoura to a level-II facility by June 2010	Achieved. New hospital building and medical equipment upgraded to level-II hospital standards

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Implementation of virtualization technology	Yes	86 per cent of the implementation of the virtualization project completed by June 2010
Enhanced medical services at Force headquarters	Yes	Through the upgrade of 1 level-I+ hospital at UNIFIL headquarters to a level-II facility, the establishment of 4 clinics at UNIFIL headquarters and the provision of 1 helicopter ambulance (on standby 24 hours a day, 7 days a week)
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 15,000 military contingent personnel	11 911	Military contingent personnel (average strength)
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for an average strength of 15,000 military personnel	Yes	For a total of 156 inspections, comprising 1 arrival, 3 departure, 76 periodic, and 76 operational readiness verification inspections for 38 military units in 64 positions

Storage and supply of 10,076 tons of rations and 1,161,500 litres of bottled water for military contingent personnel in 23 locations	9 087	Tons of rations for 23 locations The lower output resulted from the lower average troop strength
	1 200 100	Litres of bottled water
Administration of an average of 1,245 civilian staff, comprising 412 international staff, including temporary positions, and 833 national staff	319	International staff (average strength)
	658	National staff (average strength)
	4	Temporary positions (average strength)
		The lower number of civilian staff was attributable to adjustments made in recruitment activities to support a lower average deployment of military personnel
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations on remedial actions where misconduct has occurred	Yes	20,624 personnel trained: through induction training on conduct and discipline for regional United Nations personnel (1,777 military personnel and 234 civilian staff); briefings and training on United Nations standards of conduct for 16,913 military personnel; training on sexual and gender-based violence for 1,347 civilian staff and training-of-trainers courses for 353 military personnel Cases: review and evaluation of a total of 641 investigation reports and 4 ad hoc Panel reports; 5 allegations of Category 1 misconduct reported for investigation Prevention: issuance of a newsletter on conduct and discipline; 10 focus group discussions with all categories of personnel on conduct and discipline; regular broadcasts to personnel on new developments; 5 standard operating procedures on use of UNIFIL vehicles and on conduct and discipline drafted; and survey on conduct and discipline carried out in UNIFIL Support to regional missions: through 10 trips to regional missions, during which briefings were conducted for senior personnel, town hall meetings were held, technical advice was provided and training on general and specific topics related to conduct and discipline were conducted

Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance and repair of 63 military positions comprising 1,871 prefabricated buildings and 163 hard wall buildings	63	Military positions
	1 638	Prefabricated buildings The lower number of prefabricated buildings resulted from the write-off of old prefabricated units, revised accommodation arrangements for fully sustained troops and the optimization of the use of larger camps
	163	Hard wall buildings
Maintenance and renovation of storage facilities for fuel and lubricants for generators, vehicles, air and naval transportation, in 100 locations	Yes	For 103 locations
Sanitation services for all premises, including sewage and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	Services provided for all premises
Maintenance and operation of 20 United Nations-owned sewage treatment plants in 13 locations	20	United Nations-owned sewage treatment plants in 13 locations
Operation and maintenance of 10 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 8 locations	10	United Nations-owned purification plants in 8 locations
Operation and maintenance of 13 United Nations-owned water wells in 12 locations for general use by an average of 15,000 troops	13	United Nations-owned water wells in 12 locations for an average of 11,911 troops
Operation, maintenance and repair of 243 United Nations-owned generators	184	United Nations-owned generators The lower number resulted from the replacement of smaller generators by higher-capacity generators owing to increased demand for power in the new UNIFIL headquarters
Storage and supply of 17.9 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	18.8	Million litres The higher number resulted from increased use of the air-conditioning system, owing to higher than average temperatures during the summer
Maintenance and renovation of 100 kilometres of access roads	100	Kilometres of access roads
Repair and maintenance of 22 helicopter landing sites in 21 locations	22	Helipad sites in 21 locations

Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 917 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 99 armoured vehicles (52 civilian pattern and 47 military pattern) in 9 workshops in 7 locations	1 020	United Nations-owned vehicles, including 123 armoured vehicles (78 civilian pattern and 45 military pattern) in 8 workshops in 7 locations The higher number resulted from the receipt of 25 armoured vehicles from the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) and the rescheduling of the write-off of vehicles
Supply of 10.5 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	7.4	Million litres The lower number resulted from the decrease in the total number of vehicles (including both United Nations-owned and contingent-owned) from 3,844 to 3,517 units between the second quarter (October-December 2009) and the third quarter (January-March 2010)
Operation of a daily shuttle service (5 days a week) for an average of 36 United Nations personnel per day from a designated location near their places of residence to the Force headquarters	Yes	For 5 days a week for an average of 17 United Nations personnel The lower number of personnel resulted from the increased use of carpool arrangements
Provision of training and assessment programmes or sessions for 800 drivers/operators for all types of vehicles	859	Drivers/operators (military and civilian) for all types of vehicles completed training and assessment programmes
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 9 rotary-wing aircraft, comprising 8 military aircraft and 1 commercial aircraft, in 2 locations	9	Rotary-wing aircraft, comprising 8 military-type aircraft and one commercial aircraft operated and maintained in 2 locations
Supply of 1.3 million litres of aviation fuel	1.2	Million litres The lower number resulted from the replacement of 2 Super Puma helicopters with more fuel-efficient Bell helicopters, as well as the non-requirement for evacuation flights to Cyprus
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 2 Earth station hubs for voice, fax, video and data communications	2	Earth station hubs

Support and maintenance of 7 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 35 telephone exchanges and 164 microwave links	7	VSAT systems
	43	Telephone exchanges
	169	Microwave links
		The higher number of telephone exchanges and microwave links resulted from the continued use of 5 microwave units that were originally scheduled for write-off during the period
Support and maintenance of 3,581 very-high frequency (VHF) equipment, 86 high frequency (HF) equipment and 49 ultra-high frequency (UHF) rural telephone links	3 219	VHF equipment (radios)
		The lower number of VHF radios was due to the decision to postpone the acquisition of additional digital radios pending the completion of the upgrade of the VHF analogue system to a modern digitized system
	84	HF equipment
	49	UHF rural telephone links
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 60 servers, 1,739 desktop computers, 355 laptop computers, 455 desktop and network printers and 121 digital senders in 29 locations	90	Servers, including 55 active servers, 30 servers that were in various stages of write-off, and 5 servers in reserve
	2 151	Desktop computers
		The higher number resulted from the requirement to support 400 troops at 4 additional locations (Beirut, Sector West and 2 locations at UNIFIL headquarters) and to support the new fuel management system, which UNIFIL is piloting, in 4 additional locations (2 locations in Beirut, 1 in Sector West and 1 at UNIFIL headquarters)
	412	Laptop computers
		The higher number resulted from the continued use of equipment that had been originally scheduled for write-off
	312	Printers
	116	Digital senders
	33	Locations

Support and maintenance of 30 local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) for 1,600 users in 29 locations	33	Local area and wide area networks for 2,000 users in 33 locations The higher number of networks and locations resulted from the requirement to support 400 troops deployed in 4 additional locations (Beirut, Sector West and 2 locations at UNIFIL headquarters)
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 21 level-I clinics, 2 level-II clinics, 1 level-I+ medical facility for all UNIFIL personnel, staff of other United Nations offices and the local civilian population in emergency cases, as well as over 40 emergency and first-aid stations for UNIFIL troops	17	Level-I clinics The lower number resulted from the repatriation of medical contingent units
	1	Level-II clinic
	1	Level-I+ medical facility at UNIFIL headquarters pending upgrade to level-II upon arrival of additional medical personnel
	48	Emergency and first-aid stations
Maintenance of Force-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all UNIFIL locations, including arrangements for evacuation to 2 external hospitals (level-III and level-IV)	Yes	26 casualty and medical evacuations, including 1 level-III and 2 level-IV hospitals in Lebanon and 1 external level-IV hospital in Haifa, Israel
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Force personnel	Yes	For a total of 807 UNIFIL personnel
HIV sensitization programme for all Force personnel, including peer education	Yes	Through induction and orientation training sessions for 10,459 UNIFIL personnel; the distribution of condoms and information, education and communication materials; and the training of 41 peer educators
Oversight and coordination of health and safety policies and training programmes for prevention of injuries and illness	Yes	Through 5 first-aid training sessions at the new UNIFIL headquarters, Sector East, Sector West, and Beirut House; update and implementation of medical standard operating procedures; and development and implementation of contingency plan for pandemic influenza preparedness

Security

Provision of round-the-clock security services for all mission areas, including the maintenance of emergency communications system	Yes	Through the operation of a Security Operations Centre 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, standby/call services in Sector East, Sector West and Beirut, as well as standby call services and patrols in the residential area of Tyre
Implementation of a mission-wide site security risk assessment and review and update of the security plan	Yes	Through the update of the security plan and security risk assessment for the South Litani River area, and the establishment of a threat assessment group for the preparation of integrated analyses/assessments of threat-related information
Conduct of a total of 52 information sessions on security awareness and contingency plans for all UNIFIL staff, including induction security training for all new staff	17	Sessions comprising 12 induction information sessions on security awareness for new civilian staff, 2 sessions for military personnel and 3 sessions for the dependants of civilian staff south of the Litani River The lower number resulted from the change in frequency of the induction training from a weekly to a monthly basis for new civilian staff
Provision of 24-hour close protection to senior UNIFIL staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	For senior UNIFIL personnel and visiting high-level officials

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance Amount (3) = (1) - (2)	Variance Percentage[a] (4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	319 579.7	289 673.8	29 905.9	9.4
United Nations police	—	—	—	—
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**319 579.7**	**289 673.8**	**29 905.9**	**9.4**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	58 943.8	56 957.4	1 986.4	3.4
National staff	37 041.7	38 376.5	(1 334.8)	(3.6)
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
General temporary assistance	1 000.9	686.4	314.5	31.4
Subtotal	**96 986.4**	**96 020.3**	**966.1**	**1.0**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	309.0	89.2	219.8	71.1
Official travel	1 296.3	1 267.0	29.3	2.3
Facilities and infrastructure	64 121.3	64 596.1	(474.8)	(0.7)
Ground transportation	14 213.8	12 883.6	1 330.2	9.4
Air transportation	8 524.6	8 692.4	(167.8)	(2.0)
Naval transportation	42 130.1	31 165.9	10 964.2	26.0
Communications	19 225.9	17 448.5	1 777.4	9.2
Information technology	5 617.3	5 798.5	(181.2)	(3.2)
Medical	6 674.9	4 847.7	1 827.2	27.4
Special equipment	5 622.3	4 713.1	909.2	16.2
Other supplies, services and equipment	4 997.6	4 414.7	582.9	11.7
Quick-impact projects	500.0	500.0	—	—
Subtotal	**173 233.1**	**156 416.7**	**16 816.4**	**9.7**
Gross requirements	**589 799.2**	**542 110.8**	**47 688.4**	**8.1**
Staff assessment income	10 898.4	11 979.7	(1 081.3)	(9.9)
Net requirements	**578 900.8**	**530 131.1**	**48 769.7**	**8.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**589 799.2**	**542 110.8**	**47 688.4**	**8.1**

[a] The symbol "—" denotes zero or less than 0.1 per cent.

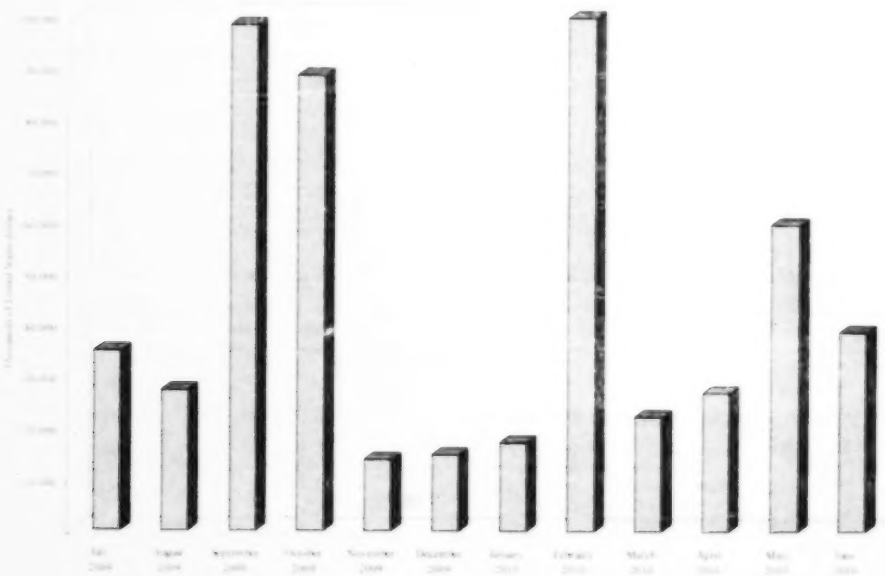
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	319 579.7	2 750.0	322 329.7
II. Civilian personnel	96 986.4	—	96 986.4
III. Operational costs	173 233.1	(2 750.0)	170 483.1
Total	**589 799.2**	—	**589 799.2**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			0.5

22. Redeployments of funds were undertaken to meet additional requirements for the freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, resulting from the early repatriation of two contingent units to Europe and the deployment of three contingent units from Asia.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



23. Higher expenditures for the months of September and October 2009 and February and May 2010 were related to reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for troop costs, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	9 924.2
Other/miscellaneous income	1 413.0
Prior-period adjustments	(1.3)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	3 927.2
Total	**15 263.1**

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	76 386.7
Subtotal	**76 386.7**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	24 061.2
Communications	8 632.5
Medical	3 509.0
Special equipment	4 694.5
Subtotal	**40 897.2**
Total	**117 283.9**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	0.6	1 Jul 2007	26 Dec 2007
Intensified operational condition factor	0.8	1 Jul 2007	26 Dec 2007
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.1	1 Jul 2007	26 Dec 2007
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-4.0		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	14 822.3
Total	**14 822.3**

[a] Relates to land and premises provided by the host Government, including UNIFIL House in Beirut, a rear headquarters evacuation centre, UNIFIL headquarters in Naqoura and military positions.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military contingents	$29 905.9	9.4%

24. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to: (a) reduced requirements for standard reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for troop costs and contingent-owned equipment, owing to the lower average deployment of military contingent personnel (average of 11,911 personnel compared with the 12,750 planned); and (b) reduced requirements for rations, owing to the lower average deployment of military personnel and the appreciation of the value of the United States dollar against the Euro, the denominated currency in the systems contract. The unspent balance was partly offset by additional requirements for: (a) the freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the early repatriation of two contingent units to Europe and the deployment of three contingent units from Asia; (b) daily allowances, owing to the recording of daily subsistence allowances for staff officers in the Strategic Military Cell at Headquarters; and (c) recreational leave allowances, owing to the increase in the duration of the entitlement from 7 to 15 days, as authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/285.

	Variance	
International staff	$1 986.4	3.4%

25. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to reduced requirements for common staff costs, owing to the actual average vacancy rate of 22 per cent, compared with 18 per cent budgeted.

	Variance	
National staff	($1 334.8)	(3.6%)

26. The variance was mainly attributable to additional requirements related to the revision of the salary scales for National Officers and national General Service staff effective 1 September 2009. The additional requirements were partly offset by unspent balance resulting from the higher average vacancy rate of 38.7 per cent for

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent, or $100,000.

National Officers and 20.3 per cent for national General Service staff compared with the budgeted vacancy factors of 30 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$314.5	31.4%

27. The unspent balance resulted primarily from reduced requirements for international staff salaries and related costs, owing to the average vacancy rate of 20 per cent compared with the assumption of full incumbency of 5 international positions.

	Variance	
Consultants	$219.8	71.1%

28. The unspent balance resulted from: (a) the non-deployment of police consultants, in the absence of the request from the Government of Lebanon; and (b) the non-implementation of the planned consultancy on UNIFIL's supply chain management, owing to the lack of suitable vendors for the complex scope of work.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($474.8)	(0.7%)

29. The variance resulted primarily from additional requirements for: (a) petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the higher unit cost of diesel fuel at $0.60 per litre compared to the budgeted cost of $0.46 per litre, the acquisition of 1.01 million litres of reserve fuel, which is required as part of a new turnkey contract at a cost of $0.5297 per litre, fixed costs of the turnkey contract, for which no provision had been made, increased consumption of liquefied propane gas to support military personnel (217,725 kilograms compared to 198,093 kilograms budgeted), and the higher actual cost of liquefied propane gas ($1.0759 per kilogram compared with $1.0065 per kilogram budgeted); (b) construction services, owing to the higher actual costs of the construction of shelters, solid ablution units and the heavy transport workshop, additional projects including the construction of the building for the Integrated Support Services, a solid waste disposal landfill/facility and a new mezzanine floor in the warehouse for the Communications and Information Technology Section to support heavy-duty storage shelving units; (c) the acquisition of accommodation equipment, owing to the acquisition and installation of air conditioners, heating and cooling systems, heavy kitchen equipment and industrial washing machines for the facilities of the expanded UNIFIL headquarters; and (d) the acquisition of generators, owing to the purchase of higher-capacity generators (1,250 KVA), in lieu of the planned 750 KVA units, to meet increased electricity consumption. The additional requirements were partly offset by reduced requirements for reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for self-sustainment, owing to the lower average deployment of military contingent personnel.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$1 330.2	9.4%

30. The unutilized balance resulted primarily from reduced requirements for: (a) the acquisition of vehicles, owing to the rationalization of the composition of the vehicle fleet to reflect changes in operational requirements; and (b) the rental of vehicles, owing to the transfer of 3 heavy buses from the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo. The unutilized balance was partly offset by additional requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to the higher unit cost of fuel at $0.60 per litre against the budgeted cost of $0.46 per litre.

	Variance	
Air transportation	($167.8)	(2.0%)

31. The variance was mainly attributable to additional requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the higher average unit cost of aviation fuel at $0.60 per litre against the budgeted cost of $0.45 per litre. The variance was partly offset by reduced requirements for services, owing to the non-implementation of the satellite tracking system for UNIFIL air operations.

	Variance	
Naval transportation	$10 964.2	26.0%

32. The unspent balance was primarily attributable to reduced requirements for rental and operations, owing to the deployment of fewer vessels and helicopters in the Maritime Task Force (an average of 8 vessels and 1 helicopter were deployed for 6 to 7 months, compared to the 9 vessels and 5 helicopters planned for the full 12-month period).

	Variance	
Communications	$1 777.4	9.2%

33. The unspent balance resulted primarily from reduced requirements for: (a) commercial communications owing to UNIFIL's lower prorated share of the global transponder lease; (b) spare parts owing to the acquisition of 24 new jammers and an access control system for new warehouses, resulting in the need for fewer spare parts; and (c) reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for self-sustainment, resulting from the cancellation of the planned deployment of some military units, the earlier repatriation of some units, and the unserviceability and non-deployment of equipment of some units. The unspent balance was partly offset by additional requirements for the acquisition of 24 jammers and an access control system for the new warehouses at the new UNIFIL headquarters.

	Variance	
Information technology	($181.2)	(3.2%)

34. The variance resulted primarily from increased requirements for the acquisition of additional equipment and software packages, including Cisco and Network Control Center (NCC) monitoring software, for the 24-hour provision of

information technology services in the new facilities in the expanded UNIFIL headquarters and additional requirements for information technology services. The additional requirements were partly offset by reduced requirements for spare parts and supplies, owing to the decrease in the number of servers from 72 in the 2008/09 period to 55 in the 2009/10 period as a result of the implementation of the server virtualization project.

		Variance
Medical	$1 827.2	27.4%

35. The unspent balance was primarily attributable to reduced requirements for reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for self-sustainment, resulting from the early repatriation of a contingent-owned level-II hospital.

		Variance
Special equipment	$909.2	16.2%

36. The unutilized balance was mainly attributable to reduced requirements for reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for self-sustainment, owing to the cancellation, late deployment or early repatriation of some military contingent units, as well as the lower average deployment of military personnel in the Maritime Task Force.

		Variance
Other supplies, services and equipment	$582.9	11.7%

37. The unspent balance was primarily attributable to reduced requirements for: (a) uniforms, flags and decals, owing to the lower average deployment of military contingent personnel; (b) miscellaneous claims and adjustments, owing to the completion of a lower number of claims than originally envisaged; and (c) mine detection and mine clearance supplies, resulting from the transfer of mine action coordination to the Lebanese Armed Forces.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

38. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNIFIL are to decide on the treatment of:**

(a) **The unencumbered balance of $47,688,400 with respect to the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010;**

(b) **Other income for the period ended 30 June 2010 amounting to $15,263,100 from interest income ($9,924,200), other/miscellaneous income ($1,413,000) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($3,927,200), offset by prior-period adjustments ($1,300).**